VETERANS OF THE FIRST BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE.

ALL RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON, CANADA.

REVIEWED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1 DECEMBER, 1911.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1911.

(Twelfth Year.)

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,

AND ALSO BY
COLONEL G. COCKBURN, D.S.O., ADJUTANT-GENERAL R. BERNARD,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1912.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

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1 M—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

2 Tu—1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

3 W—1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his Orderly.

4 Th—1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megæra* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).

5 F —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.

6 S —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Biddulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.

7 S —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.

8 M —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.

9 Tu—1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.

10 W —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.

11 Th—1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.

12 F —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.

13 S —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.

14 S —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.

15 M —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16 Tu—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.

17 W—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Sudan.

18 Th—1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.

19 F—1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Sudan.

20 S—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.

21 S—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.

22 M—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.

23 Tu—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.

24 W—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)

25 Th—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of SPION KOP.

26 F—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.

27 S—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.

28 S—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).

29 M—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.

30 Tu—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.

31 W—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 Th—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.

2 F —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERXEM; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.

3 S —1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.

4 S —1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.

5 M —1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.

6 Tu—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz.**

7 W —1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.

8 Th—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.

9 F —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT, Indian Mutiny.

10 S —1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER, Mobile Expedition.

11 S —1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 M —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.

13 Tu—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.

14 W —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

15 Th—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.

FEBRUARY.

16 F —1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade.**"

17 S —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.

18 S —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo ;** 4 Riflemen killed, Capts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.

19 M —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.

20 Tu —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.

21 W —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.

22 Th—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith.** Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.

23 F —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.

24 S —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.

25 S —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.

26 M —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.

27 Tu—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez ;** 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill ;** 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adjt. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.

28 W —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith.** During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

29 Th—

MARCH.

1 F —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.

2 S —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.

3 S —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advance guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.

4 M —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).

5 Tu—1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.

6 W —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.

7 Th—1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.

8 F —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.

9 S —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.

10 S —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.

11 M —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.

12 Tu—1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.

13 W —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900. —**Bloemfontein** occupied.

14 Th—1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).

15 F —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return of Riflemen).

16 S —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

17 S —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.

18 M —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.

19 Tu—1810.—Combat at **Barba del Puerco**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.

20 W —1814.—**Action of Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.

21 Th—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.

22 F —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.

23 S —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.

24 S —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.

25 M —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

26 Tu—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.

27 W —1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNE-FEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.

28 Th—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adjt. James Stewart killed.

29 F —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.

30 S —1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megæra* (2nd Kaffir War).

31 S —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 M —1800.—**First Parade** of the "**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**" at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the SECOND time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.

2 Tu—1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's** Fleet. Lt. and Adjt. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

3 W—1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.

4 Th—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889. —4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).

5 F —**Good Friday.** 1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.

6 S —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.

7 S —**Easter Sunday.** 1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).

8 M —*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.

9 Tu—1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.

10 W —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.

11 Th—1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.

12 F —1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.

13 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.

14 S —1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.

15 M —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16 Tu—1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.

17 W —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.

18 Th—1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.

19 F —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.

20 S —1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.

21 S —1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipolli.

22 M—1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.

23 Tu—1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.

24 W —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.

25 Th—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.

26 F —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.

27 S —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

28 S —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.

29 M —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.

30 Tu—1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

1 W —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.

2 Th—1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, Capt. A. V. Jenner, Lieuts. R. B. Stephens and H. E. Vernon, and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).

3 F —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.

4 S —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.

5 S —1811.—**Battle of Fuentes d'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.

6 M —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.

7 Tu—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.

8 W —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli.

9 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.

10 F —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.

11 S —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.

12 S —1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.

13 M —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.

14 Tu—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

15 W —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped" at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

16 Th—1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."

17 F —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).

18 S —1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).

19 S —1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.

20 M —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.

21 Tu—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.

22 W —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.

23 Th—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.

24 F —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.

25 S —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.

26 S —**Whit Sunday.** 1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.

27 M —*Bank Holiday.* 1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."

28 Tu—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).

29 W —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.

30 Th—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

31 F —1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

1 S —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).

2 S —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.

3 M —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.

4 Tu—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.

5 W —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.

6 Th—1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.

7 F —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near COLONIA; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.

8 S —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.

9 S —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.

10 M —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.

11 Tu—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.

12 W —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.

13 Th—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.

14 F —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.

15 S —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

16 S —1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

17 M —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.

18 Tu—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.

19 W —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.

20 Th—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 F —1813.—**Battle of Vittoria.** All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.

22 S —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

23 S —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 M —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.

25 Tu—1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.

26 W —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 Th—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.

28 F —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 S —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 S —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1 M —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.

2 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spaniards at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.

3 W —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade,**" under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's piquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.

4 Th—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.

5 F —1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.

6 S —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)

7 S —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adjt. Harry Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.

8 M —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.

9 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.

10 W —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.

11 Th—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).

12 F —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.

13 S —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.

14 S —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

15 M —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

16 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.

17 W —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux **at end of Peninsular War.**

18 Th—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.

19 F —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.

20 S —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).

21 S —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.

22 M —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca.** All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.

23 Tu—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.

24 W —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.

25 Th—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.

26 F —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.

27 S —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.

28 S —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.

29 M —1809.—The **Light Division reached Talavera** early in the morning after having **marched 62 miles in 26 hours.** 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.

30 Tu—1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.

31 W —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 Th—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain.

2 F —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.

3 S —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded. (See March 2nd.)

4 S —1810.—**"The Light Division"** formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).

5 M —*Bank Holiday.* 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).

6 Tu—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.

7 W—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).

8 Th—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.

9 F —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.

10 S —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.

11 S —1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.

12 M —1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.

13 Tu—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid.**

14 W—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.

15 Th—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French piquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.

16 F —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, landed at Veldboek and covered the advance on Copenhagen.

17 S —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

18 S —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.

19 M —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.

20 Tu —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.

21 W —1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.

22 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.

23 F —1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.

24 S —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.

25 S —**Regimental Birthday.** 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at **Ferrol,** and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.

26 M —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.

27 Tu—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal.** Capts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**

28 W —1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

29 Th —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KJÖGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz.** Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.

30 F —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.

31 S —1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1 S —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.

2 M —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.

3 Tu—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).

4 W —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.

5 Th—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.

6 F —1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.

7 S —1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna.

8 S —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.

9 M —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.

10 Tu—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.

11 W —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.

12 Th—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.

13 F —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.

14 S —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.

15 S —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

16 M—1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.

17 Tu—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near De Jager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.

18 W—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.

19 Th—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.

20 F—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.

21 S—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.

22 S—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

23 M—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.

24 Tu—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.

25 W—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.

26 Th—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.

27 F—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.

28 S—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.

29 S—**Michaelmas Day.** 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.

30 M—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 September.

OCTOBER.

1 Tu—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.

2 W—1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for South Africa.

3 Th—1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.

4 F —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.

5 S —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.

6 S —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.

7 M —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.

8 Tu—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

9 W —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein.** Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.

10 Th—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.

11 F —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.

12 S —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.

13 S —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.

14 M —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.

15 Tu—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 W—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.

17 Th—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.

18 F—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.

19 S—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.

20 S—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, *D.S.O.*, killed at Action of Talana Hill.

21 M—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.

22 Tu—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.

23 W—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.

24 Th—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

25 F—1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.

26 S—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.

27 S—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.

28 M—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.

29 Tu—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from South Africa.

30 W—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.

31 Th—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

1 F —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at **Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.**

2 S —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.

3 S —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.

4 M —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.

5 Tu—1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.

6 W —1814.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.

7 Th—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)

8 F —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.

9 S —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**; 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.

10 S —1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.

11 M —1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.

12 Tu—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.

13 W —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.

14 Th—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).

15 F —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.

17 S —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

18 M —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.

19 Tu—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."

20 W—1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.

21 Th—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid.**

22 F —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.

23 S —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.

24 S —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.

25 M —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.

26 Tu—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.

27 W —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48¾ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.

28 Th—1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.

29 F —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

30 S —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

1 S —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.

2 M —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. piquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

3 Tu—1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.

4 W —1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.

5 Th—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.

6 F —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.

7 S —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."

8 S —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.

9 M —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.

10 Tu—1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.

11 W —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith.** Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.

12 Th—1854.—Piquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.

13 F —1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).

14 S —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (BURMA).

15 S —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**

16 M —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

17 Tu—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.

18 W—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.

19 Th—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.

20 F—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa,** 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea,** S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.

21 S—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.

22 S—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).

23 M—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.

24 Tu—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.

25 W—**Christmas Day.** 1802.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth.**" 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear-guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear-guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.

26 Th—*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.

27 F—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

28 S—1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.

29 S—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.

30 M—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.

31 Tu—1811.—Assault by French on **Tarifa** repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Members of the Rifle Brigade Club are shown thus *

	War Services, &c.
Abercromby, *Hon.* J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, N.B.	
à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., *C.M.G.*, Naval and Military Club	*Afghan War*, 1878 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).
* Adair, Capt. *Sir* F. E. S., *Bart.*, Flixton Hall, Bungay, Suffolk, Naval and Military Club	
* Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent	*Indian Mutiny*, wounded (medal & clasp). *Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).
* [5] Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
* Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., Naval and Military Club	*South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
* Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	*Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S., 47, Clarence Square, Cheltenham	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps)
* Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., *M.V.O.*, Army and Navy Club	

	War Services, &c.
* [10] Bell, Capt. M. G. E., Bourne Park, Canterbury	*N.-W. Frontier*, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). *East Africa*, 1903-4 (medal and clasp).
* Bentinck, Major *Baron, D.S.O.*, Banchory Lodge, Aberdeenshire, N.B.	*South Africa*, 1899-1902; wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
* Bernard, Capt. R. P. H., Bury Green, Cheshunt, Herts.	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Bingham, Capt. *Lord*, 10, Gloucester Place, W.	*Bechuanaland*, 1884-85.
* Blacker, Capt. F. St. J., Castle Martin, Kildare	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* [15] Bligh, *Hon.* N. G., Cobham Hall, Gravesend, Kent	
Blois, E. W., Esq., 8, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.	
Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon.* V. R., Fairfield Estate, Peermaud, *via* Periacolam, Travancore, S. India	*Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp).
* Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., *M.V.O.*, Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.	
* Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W.	*South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).
* [20] Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.	
* Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club	*Crimea*, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
* Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, Hon. Physician to the King, United Service Club	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879. *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
* Brand, *Hon.* R., Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).
[25] Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W.	
Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
* Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
* Burn, Major H. Pelham, Cliff House, Cromer	*Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
* [30] Byrne, Capt. G. B., Rusper, Sussex	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Cairns, Capt. *Earl*, Farleigh House, Bath	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., 30, Clarges Street, W.	
* Cary, Col. L. F. B., Tor Abbey, Torquay	*Crimea* (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
* Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
* [35] Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., *C.B.*, Edstaston, Wem, Salop	*Afghan War*, 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, *C.B.*).
Clanmorris, *Lord*, Bangor Castle, Co. Down	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Clarke, Capt. C. H. G. M., *M.V.O.*, 20, Lennox Gardens, S.W.	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal).
Clerk, Col. J., *C.S.I.*, *C.V.O.*, Carlton Club	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
* [40] Cockburn, Colonel George, *D.S.O.*, Clifton House, Winchester	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*). *South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
* Coke, Hon. E., Weasenham, Swaffham, Norfolk	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Coke, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
Colville, Col. A. E. W., *C.B.*, The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester	*Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *N.W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).

	War Services, &c.
* Congreve, Col. W. N., V.C., *M.V.O.*, West Felton, Oswestry, Shropshire	*South Africa*, 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 7 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, V.C.).
* [45] Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J., Westside House, Wimbledon	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Conyngham, *Lord* C. A., Army and Navy Club	
* Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir* Anthony, *Bart.*, Bramshill Park, Winchfield	*Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps) *Ashantee* (medal & clasp).
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
* Couper, Col. V. A., Inspector of Gymnasia, Aldershot	*Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).
* [50] Cowans, Major-General J. S., *C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, Q.-M.-General, War Office, S.W.	
* Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire	
* Cox, Major P. G. A., Calcot Park, Reading	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Creed, Capt. P. R., Brooks's Club	
Crichton, Capt. *Hon.* J. A., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland	*South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
[55] Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., *C.B.*, Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.	*South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.B.*).
Cuffe, Capt. *Hon.* O. F. S., Kilkenny.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp)
* Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	*Indian Mutiny*, Camel Corps, 1857-8, medal and 2 clasps.
Darell, Capt. H. F., 76, Jermyn Street, S.W.	*N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* [60] Davies, Capt. W. H., Sunnyside, Farnham	*N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).
* Davenport, Capt. S., Godshill, Isle of Wight	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899 - 1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Dawnay, Major *Hon.* H., *D.S.O.*, 109, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp), *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*).

	War Services, &c.
* Dawson, Major E. A. F., Old Hall, Langham, Oakham	*South Africa*, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D S O.*, 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.	*Waziri Expedition*, 1881-*Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and *D.S.O.*).
* [65] De L'Isle and Dudley, Major *Lord*, Penshurst Place, Kent	
De Mauley, *Lord*, Brooks's Club, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* Dillon, Gen. *Sir* Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, 30, St. James's Square, S.W.	*Punjaub*, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.B.*, *A.D.C.* to Queen).
Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire	
Dixon, Capt. W., The Crescent, West Road, Bournemouth	*Indian Mutiny*, wounded (medal and clasp). *Red River* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service).
* [70] Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., *D.S.O.*, Kingshill, Berkhamstead, Herts	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
* Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
* Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., 73, Cromwell Gardens	
* Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Hawthornden, Edinburgh	
* [75] Duff, J. C., Capt. and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Dunalley, *Lord*, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
* Eardley-Wilmot, *Sir* John, *Bart.*, 83, Cromwell Road, S.W.	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
* [80] Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, Borstal Institution, Borstal	*Burma*, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
* Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., White's, St. James's Street	*N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded.
Enniskillen, *Earl of*, Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, *Earl of*, 6, Chesterfield Gardens	*Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).
* [85] Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
* Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	
* FitzGeorge, Col. *Sir* A. C. F., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* FitzGerald, *Sir* Maurice, *Bart.*, *Knight of Kerry*, *C.V.O.*, Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
FitzHerbert, Major W. H., Somersal Herbert, Derby	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* [90] Ford, Capt. R., The Elms, Wisborough Green, Sussex	*South Africa*, 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Fortescue, Col. *Hon.* C. G., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Anne's House, Pitsford, Northampton	*Burma*, 1808-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *West Africa*, 1897-99 (medal and clasp), *C.M.G.* *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps *D.S.O.*
Fortescue, G., Esq., Shappen, Burley, Ringwood	
* Frere, Major *Sir* Bartle C. A., *Bart.*, 67, Westbourne Terrace, W.	*Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*).
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.
* [95] Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	*Ashantee*, 1896 (star)
* Fyers, Capt. H. A., *M.V.O.*, 24, Curzon Street, W.	
* Gilliat, Capt. O. C. S., Honington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps)

	War Services, &c.
* Glyn, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* J. P. Carr, *K.C.B.*, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Glyn, R. G. C., Esq., 19, St. James's Square	
[100] Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
* Gough, Col. J. E., **V.C.**, *A.D.C.*, Staff College, Camberley.	*British Central Africa*, 1896-7 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). *East Africa*. Somaliland, 1903-4 (*V.C.* medal with clasp).
* Graham, Capt. R. G., Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).
Graham, *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
* Green-Wilkinson, Major L. F., Secombie, Saltspring Island, Chemoinus P.O., British Columbia	*Burma*, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *Dongola Expedition*, 1896 (Egyptian medal and 2 clasps, Medjidie). *Nile Expeditions*, 1897 and 1898 (medal, 3 clasps to Egyptian medal, Osmanieh). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
[105] Grosvenor, *Hon.* G., 22, Sussex Square, W.	*South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and clasp, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Gwydyr, Capt. *Lord*, Stoke Park, Ipswich	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Hamilton, *Rt. Hon. Lord* George, Carlton Club	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).
* Hampton, *Lord*, Waresley Court, Kidderminster	
[110] Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, *C.B.*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent	*Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
* Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

	War Services, &c.
Harvey, Lt.-Col. H., Uxbridge Road, Slough	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).
* Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
Hesketh, *Sir* Thomas, *Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester	
* [115] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Capt. Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	*Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
* Hillyard, Col. G. A., United Service Club	*N. W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
* Home, Lt.-Colonel *Hon.* C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
* Hone, Major H., 165, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* [120] Hood, *Hon.* A., Upham, Southampton	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
* Hopwood, Major A. R., 35, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Somerton Erleigh, Somerton, Somerset	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
* Howard, Major-General *Sir* F. H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, *K.C.B.*).
[125] Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Selwyn Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea	
* Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
* Hunter, Capt. *Sir* Charles, *Bart.*, Travellers' Club	*South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

	War Services, &c.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
* Inchiquin, *Lord*, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
* [130] Innes, Capt. J. A., *D.S.O.*, Roffey Park, Horsham	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
* Irby, Capt. F. A., Boyland Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Jenkins, Col. A. E., Wherwell Priory, Andover	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
* Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., *D.S.O.*, Greenwood, Bishop's Waltham	*Burma*, 1886-87 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*). *North Mashonaland*, 1886 (medal). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Kennard, Capt. A. C. H., 17, Great Cumberland Place, W.	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* [135] Kenyon-Slaney, Major-General W. R., *C.B.*, Secunderabad, Deccan	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., Government House, Perth, W. Australia	
* Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 24, Brompton Square, S.W.	
* Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., Ardblair Castle, Blairgowrie, N.B.	
Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., *C.B.*, Army and Navy Club	*Afghan War*, 1878-80, with 60th (medal and 2 clasps). *Chitral*, 1895 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
[140] Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent	*Boer War*, 1847. Boom Plaatz.
* Lamb, Col. C., *M.V.O.*, 35, Egerton Gardens, S.W.	*South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
* Lane, Major-General *Sir* R. B., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, Carlton Hall, Saxmundham	*Zulu War*, 1879 (medal, and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and Clasp, Bronze Star 4th Class Osmanieh).
Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., *M.V.O.*, Travellers' Club, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny*, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Lascelles, E., Esq., Meadowscroft, Winkfield, Windsor	

	War Services, &c.
[145] Lawless, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	
Lee-Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone	
* Leslie, Col. G. F., Rothie, Camberley	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge	
* Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
* [150] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	*Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).
* Liverpool, Major, *Earl of, M.V.O.*, Kirkham Abbey, York	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
* Lowndes, Major A. H. W., Merk's Hill, Dunmow	*Burma*, 1886-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *Tirah* 1897-98 (clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Lucan, *Earl of, K.P.*, Laleham House, Staines	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
[155] Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Ward House, Bere Alston	
Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	
* Lyttelton, General *Rt. Hon. Sir* N. G., *G.C.B.*, *G.C.V.O.*, Army and Navy Club	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *K.C.B.*).
* Lyttelton, *Hon.* J. C., Hagley Hall, Stourbridge	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

	War Services, &c.
* McGrigor, Capt. *Sir* J. R. D., *Bart.*, 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.	
[160] Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir* K. J., *Bart.*, Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire	*Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
* Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ardgour, 24, Hayne Road, Beckenham	*Ashantee* (medal).
Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee, Jedburgh, N.B.	*South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
* Manningham-Buller, Capt. *Sir* M. E., *Bart.*, Broomhill, Spratton, Northants.	*South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Mansel, Col. J. D., Bayford Lodge, Wincanton	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
[165] Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
Metcalfe, Major-General C. T. E., *C.B.*, Naval and Military Club	*Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*. 1897-8 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1898-1902 severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).
Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Meysey-Thompson, Capt. H. J., Hillthorp, Scarborough	
* [170] Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Northern Counties Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	*Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
* Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., *M.V.O.*, Woolston Paddock, Southampton	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* Morris, Major *Hon.* G. H., Guards Club	*N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps)
* Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W., High Green Manor, Bellingham, Northumberland	*N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

	War Services, &c.
* [175] Muncaster, *Lord*, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Napier, Capt. *Hon.* C. F. H., A.P.D., Pretoria	*N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., St. Hilary, Cowbridge, S.O., Glamorgan	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Nicol, Col. L. L., Newtonhill, Kincardineshire	*Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *South Africa*, 1901-02 (Queen's medal and clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Noel, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, N.B.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).
* [180] Norcott, Col. C. H. B., *C.M.G.*, Wing House, Oakham	*Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).
* Northbrook, *Earl of*, 42, Portman Square, W., Stratton, Micheldever, Hants	
* Oldfield, Capt. B. G. R., Powell's Kenn, Exeter	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Grove, Corsham, Wilts	
* Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivybridge, Devon	
[185] Patton-Bethune, Major D. E., 96, Piccadilly, W.	
Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
* Peacocke, Capt. T., Skevanish, Innishannon, Co. Cork	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
* Pemberton, Col. A. R., Army and Navy Club	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
[190] Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Burleigh Hall, Loughborough	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

	War Services, &c.
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	
* Pretor-Pinney, Capt. C.F., Fairfield House, Saxmundham, Suffolk	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. *Sir* J. B. C., *K.C.B.*, Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18 June and 8 Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal).
* [195] Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire	
* Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., *C.B.*, Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing	*Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp).
* Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
* Russell, A. G., Esq., Holton Cottage, Wheatley, Oxon.	
* [200] Russell, Major Leonard G., St. Cross Mede, Winchester	
* Ruthven, *Lord*, Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
* Rycroft, *Sir* R. N., *Bart.*, Dummer House, Basingstoke	*South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
* [205] Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	*South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall	
* Seymour, Major-Gen. Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo	

	War Services, &c.
* Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	*Ashantee*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*, Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset	*Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
* [210] Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.	
* Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglâs, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
* Stephenson, H. R., Esq., Garvery, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants	*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).
Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.	
* [215] Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 25, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton	*Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Stone, Capt. F., 154, Laburnum Grove, Portsmouth	*Ashantee* 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Strachey, Col. R. J., A.A.G. War Office, 21, Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W.	*Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).
* Swaine, Major-Gen. *Sir* L. V., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).
Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 9, Campion Road, Putney, S.W.	*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
* [220] Talbot, Major F. G., *D.S.O.*, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	*South Africa*, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*)
* Talbot, Rev. N. S., Farnham Castle, Surrey.	*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham, Northumberland	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* Teed, Major E., Qr.-Mr. 5th Reserve Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment, Hastings	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
* Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park, Newmarket	*South Africa*, 1899 - 1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* [225] Thornton, Major F. S., Selborne Lodge, Winchester	*Bechuanaland*, 1884-5.
* Thornton, Capt. L. H., King's Farm, Little Shelford, Cambridge	*N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Thresher, Major J. H., Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey	
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Inistioge, Kilkenny	*Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
* Torphichen, *Lord*, Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B.	
[230] Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
* Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club, S.W.	
* Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
* Turner, Capt. B. A., *D.S.O.*, Baulking Grange, Faringdon, Berks	*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899 - 1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Berthorpe, Compton, Guildford	
* [235] Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield and El Aguila, Algeciras, Spain	*Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire	
* Wadham, Major W., 6, Vicar's Hill, Lewisham, S.E.	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* Ward, Capt. Victor N., Winkford House, Witley, Surrey	

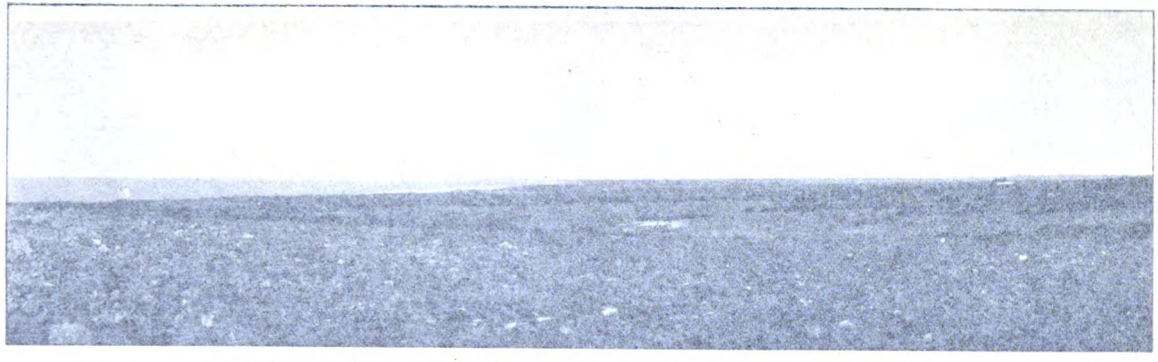
	War Services, &c.
* [240] Ward, J. S., Esq., 50, Cadogan Place, S.W.	
* Warren, Major-Gen. *Sir* A. F., *K.C.B.*, Worting House, Basingstoke	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Wyeland House, Putson, Hereford	
* Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
* Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street	*South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
[245] White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex	*South Africa*, 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	*Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., *D.S.O.*, 45, Eaton Place, Brighton	*Waziri Expedition*, 1881; *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
* Wilson, Brigadier-Gen. H. H., *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, War Office, S.W.	*Burma*, 1885-1889, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*)
* Wilson, Col. H. F. M., *C.B.*, Langham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps).
[250] Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava' Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Digby, Capt. W. R., Coleshill Park, Coleshill, Warwickshire	*South Africa*, 1899-1900, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 5 Clasps).
* Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Delbury Hall, Craven Arms, Shropshire	*Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
* Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. M., Wootton Court Road, Tunbridge Wells	
* Wood, Col. H., *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *N.W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

	War Services, &c.
* [255] Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Wrottesley, H. E., Esq., Holy Trinity Rectory, Dorchester	*South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Yarde-Buller, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H., *M.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Naval and Military Club	*N.W. Frontier*, 1894-95 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition* 1898, (medal and Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1913.

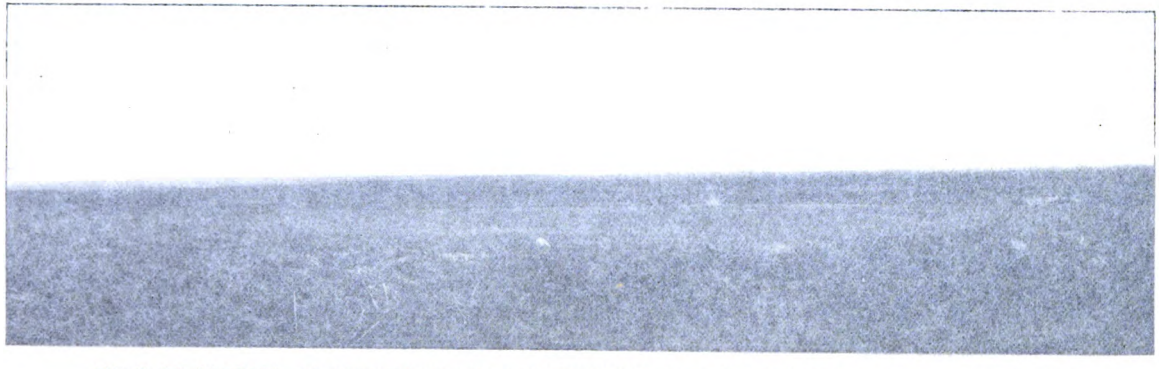
With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1913 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before 31 October.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."



FIELD OF BARROSA, AS SEEN FROM THE VIGIA, ON THE FRENCH LEFT; HELD BY RUFFIN'S BRIGADE.

(The 2nd Battalion Companies under Major Norcott advanced across this ground.)



FIELD OF BARROSA, AS SEEN FROM THE FRENCH RIGHT, WHERE LAVAL'S BRIGADE WAS CHARGED BY MAJOR GOUGH AND THE 87TH.

(The 3rd Battalion Companies under Col. Bevaria advanced across this ground.)

CORRECTIONS FOR 1913.

[illegible] the issue of the corrected List for 1913 it [illegible] who may wish to have any [illegible] be good enough to send [illegible] for before 31 October.

[illegible] Regiment during the year are [illegible] to the Editor their addresses and [illegible] services, &c."

FIELD OF BARROSA, AS SEEN FROM THE VIGIA, ON THE FRENCH LEFT; HELD BY RUFFIN'S BRIGADE.

(The 2nd Battalion Companies under Major Norcott advanced across this ground.)

FIELD OF BARROSA, AS SEEN FROM THE FRENCH RIGHT, WHERE LAVAL'S BRIGADE WAS CHARGED BY MAJOR GOUGH AND THE 87th.

(The 3rd Battalion Companies under Col. Barnard advanced across this ground.)

"1811."

By Colonel W. Verner.

The year 1811 is memorable for Riflemen in that on 5 March was fought the battle of Barrosa, whilst two months later, on 5 May, Wellington defeated the French at Fuentes de Oñoro; further, the closing days of the year saw the successful defence of Tarifa in which a detachment of the Regiment took part.

In our last issue we gave an account of Tarifa and its defence which requires some further explanation.

The general situation in S. W. Spain in the spring of 1810 was as follows: Soult who had invaded Andalusia and was laying siege to Cadiz, in April despatched a force of cavalry and infantry to occupy Tarifa. By good fortune the Governor of Gibraltar only a few days earlier had thrown a few Light Companies into the place. Before daybreak on 23 April, 1810, the French appeared before the walls and established themselves in an old Convent which was practically an outwork of the fortress, but the same evening the small British Garrison made a gallant sortie and drove them out. For the next six months the troops in Tarifa, English and Spanish, were incessantly employed in combating the French foraging parties which Marshal Victor pushed southward to obtain supplies for his Corps before Cadiz. In September the French threatened a second attack on Tarifa and the Governor of Gibraltar sent

the 28th Regiment to strengthen the garrison. But before Victor was able to carry out his plan of attack, Soult, who was in supreme command in Andalusia, embarked on his campaign in Estremadura and in order to collect troops for this purpose he so weakened Victor before Cadiz that all ideas of sending a force to capture Tarifa had to be indefinitely postponed. Soult's successful campaign in Estremadura does not concern us here; it was over by March, 1811. Meanwhile the garrison of Tarifa and the French force from before Cadiz continued their petty warfare.

Towards the end of February, the British Force at Cadiz made the expedition by sea to Algeciras and Tarifa which culminated in the decisive defeat of Victor's force at Barrosa in the following month. As is well known, owing to the lack of the Spanish General's co-operation, General Graham afterwards marched into Cadiz and matters drifted back to their former condition, the siege of Cadiz was resumed and the French continued their raids southward for supplies and were as before, opposed by British sorties from Tarifa. Hence it was that in the early autumn of 1810 and in the early autumn of 1811, the military situation, so far as regards the little town of Tarifa and the general paralysis of the contending forces at Cadiz, was almost identical. And thereby hangs a tale.

Later on in the year Victor decided to make a regular attack on Tarifa and despatched thither a force of all arms with a small battering train. Owing to the action of a British squadron whose guns commanded the road skirting the foreshore north of Tarifa this attack was delayed for two months and did not culminate until 31 December, 1811, when the French delivered their famous assault and were defeated. Sir William Cope in

his History of the Regiment describes the siege of Tarifa (p. 65) and later on, gives, in chronological sequence, a list of the actions and casualties of the Regiment (p. 519). In both places he gives the date of the defence of Tarifa as December, 1810, in place of December, 1811, and as such it has been accepted by all whom I have ever met and with whom I have discussed the matter.

When writing my account of the defence last year out in Spain, my only books of reference were Napier's Peninsular War (1st Edition), and Cope's History and of these I naturally made full use. It was not until my return to England, when engaged upon writing the History of the Regiment, that I came across a letter of Lord Gough's (one of the defenders of Tarifa) which called my attention to this unfortunate error in the matter of dates. Further, I found that Napier in his 1st Edition had described the distribution of the British defenders incorrectly, but in this instance I was lucky enough to discover the error before the account was printed. But the mistake as to the date remains uncorrected. The plain fact is that the "incident" of Tarifa was but a small side-show in the conduct of a great war whose main interests centred in Wellington's and Marmont's armies several hundreds of miles to the north.

All old Riflemen know what great pains Sir William Cope took in compiling his History, and it is very evident that the fact that Tarifa was first attacked by the French in 1810, coupled with the similarity of the military situation in the antumns of 1810 and 1811 before Tarifa, led to this confusion of dates.

Owing to the fact that Tarifa lies on the road from Algeciras to the Laguna de la Janda, the two places in Southern Spain between which I divide most of my time,

I am constantly passing the old fortress and in consequence have repeatedly visited it during the centenary of the period (April, 1810 to January, 1812) that the French so persistently threatened it. Needless to add, I made it my sacred duty to be there on the hundredth anniversary of the famous siege, namely in December, 1911.

In February and March, 1911, I was shooting at La Janda and had staying with me Colonel Victor Couper. Early on 5 March, we paid a visit to the Battlefield of Barrosa and obtained much interesting local information as to the course of the action which I hope to incorporate in the forthcoming History of the Regiment. Herewith I give a description of our visit, which appeared in the *Saturday Review*, also a general account of the Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro, which I contributed to the same Review on the occasion of the Centenary of that Battle, namely, on 5 May, 1911.

BARROSA.

(*From Saturday Review*, 22 *April* 1911).

THE victory of Barrosa, although it did not produce any effect on the general course of the war in the Peninsula, is one that must ever appeal to the martial instincts of Englishmen. For it was fought under almost every possible disadvantage by our gallant fellows, worn out by sixteen hours' marching throughout the previous night, against a highly trained foe, fresh for battle and greatly superior in numbers and posted in a peculiarly favourable position. Further, it was the first time in the Peninsular War that the British attack in line was made against Napoleon's redoubtable columns. The name of the battle is familiar enough to thousands of Englishmen who know nothing about the fight owing to some heath-covered ground near Sandhurst College having been christened Barrosa Common by some officer who

had served in the battle in 1811, and who saw in it some fancied resemblance.

The battlefield lies only some thirty miles from my home in wild Spain, and by good fortune I was able to re-visit the spot on the day of the Centenary of the fight, namely 5 March, 1911. Further, by a happy coincidence, the weather chanced to be much the same as that recorded during the period immediately preceding the battle: heavy rains with flooded rivers and swollen lagunas followed by brilliantly fine days and bitterly cold nights. I have no intention of describing the expedition in detail. It will suffice for our purposes to recall that in February 1811, Marshal Victor was laying siege to Cadiz and that a Spanish and English force under La Peña and Graham was marching up from Tarifa to create a diversion in his rear. On the morning of 5 March, La Peña, with some 9,000 men, had reached the wooded hills south of the Isla, whilst Graham, with 5,000 men and ten guns, was acting as his rear-guard on the Barrosa ridge two miles south. Marshal Victor, with 8,000 good troops, was in the pine woods a few miles south of Chiclana. La Peña having decided to march into Cadiz, ordered Graham to follow him. Graham did so, and descending from the high ground into the intervening plain entered the pine forest. Hardly had he done this when the French suddenly appeared in his rear and crowned the heights he had just vacated. Graham, whom Napier so happily describes as 'a daring old man with a ready temper for battle,' instantly ordered his small force to countermarch and to attack the French. Not a minute was lost, no time was wasted in the formal manœuvres of the period. The 95th Rifles* 'ran vehemently out' and covered the advance of Graham's left Brigade, whilst Browne's Light Companies and some more of the 95th† performed the same desperate service for the right Brigade. All these light troops suffered very heavily, but time was thus gained for the Brigades to form up somehow and attack. The British Artillery was gallantly thrust into the interval in the centre of the fight, and pushed forward regardless of losses in close

* 4 Cos. 3rd Battalion under Lt.-Colonel Barnard.
† 2 Cos. 2nd Battalion under Major Norcott.

support of the infantry. In spite of the heavy and effective fire of the French guns and the steadfastness of the heads of their infantry columns which maintained a destructive musketry fire until the British were within a few yards of them, the French were overthrown. Their right Division (Leval's) succumbed to the furious onslaught of the 87th Irish Fusiliers and Guards, whilst their left Division (Ruffin's) was fairly overwhelmed by our musketry and rifle fire. Ruffin was mortally wounded. Marshal Victor, a fine fighter, made a brilliant rally of his broken forces, but all to no good, and he was finally forced to retreat. But for the pitiable irresolution of La Peña who, although less than three miles from the scene of combat, refused all Graham's requests for reinforcements, the defeat would have been turned into a hopeless rout and the siege of Cadiz terminated then and there. Graham fell back on Cadiz, vowing he would never again serve under a Spanish General. Such was the fight of Barrosa. As a slight solatium for the treatment he had received at the hands of his incompetent ally, Graham was allowed the unusual privilege of vindicating his action by publishing his despatches to Lord Liverpool. These were printed in Cadiz in Spanish and in English and, accompanied by a good clear map of the battlefield, were issued a few months afterwards. I have had the good fortune to study this very scarce publication, a copy of which is now in the possession of the present owner of the field of Barrosa, the Marqués de Bertemati, to whose kindness I am indebted for much that I here describe. Some thirty years ago this gentleman purchased the property and has done much to reclaim the waste heath lands, to replant the woods which had been cut down since the time of the battle, and to bring the district under cultivation. Fortunately for those who are anxious to follow out the course of the fight, with the exception of a few isolated acres of vineyard, the actual scene of the combat has, up to the present, been untouched and is in exactly the same condition as it was a hundred years ago. The site of the battle is an extensive plain traversed on the north and south respectively by the parallel ridges of Bermeja and Barrosa. The soil is of red sand, intersected by deep dry watercourses whose sides are, at places, cut vertically by the winter floods. The whole surface of the plain is overgrown

with low scrub, clumps of palmetto, gorse, heath, genista and cistus, interspersed with rosemary and lavender. Here and again small stunted pines are to be seen, which towards the northern side grow denser and mark approximately the site of the extensive pine woods which hid Victor's army from view on the morn of 5 March. On the day of our visit, after following a sandy track through the plantations of eucalyptus, we emerged on the scene of the fight—the summit of the so-called Barrosa heights. It was a brilliantly fine morning, and less than a mile to our front the blue Atlantic was sparkling in the sun, a long line of white breakers edging the yellow strand which skirts the western side of the battlefield and stretches away northward for miles along the sandy spit, on the extremity of which lies the City of Cadiz.

Now Graham's original despatch as published in Spanish is headed "The Battle of the Vigia of Barrosa." Vigia signifies "watch tower," and although it is well known that such a building existed at the time of the battle, all traces of it have been obliterated for many years, and its exact site has been always a matter of discussion, since on the heights there are two summits, either of which would have been suitable for such a building. By marvellous good fortune, only three days before our visit, some men engaged in ploughing up with oxen a piece of waste land which the owner had decided to bring under cultivation struck with their ploughshares what was supposed to be a mass of rock. The matter was reported to him, and he, always anxious to locate precisely the scene of the fight, ordered some of his labourers to dig at the spot. In a few hours they laid bare the solid foundations of the long-lost ancient watch tower and an oblong building attached, which in all probability is the "chapel" alluded to by some in their accounts of the fight. We proceeded to this spot and found that the men at work had come upon a skeleton close to the wall. This, in accordance with the Marqués' orders, they had not disturbed, and we were able to examine it carefully before it was covered in. It was only fifteen inches below the surface, and was lying at a slight angle with the wall, and there can be small doubt that it was the remains of some wounded soldier who had been carried from the scene of the fight (about two hundred and fifty yards distant) and laid

under the shadow of the tower—the only shade within miles—where he had died. There he had slept, poor fellow, since that bright morning in 1811, just one hundred years ago!

Having thus fixed the exact position of the Vigia, it was easy, with the aid of Graham's sketch (made by an officer of the Q.-M.-General's staff), to identify the ground where the attack was delivered. Crossing a shallow valley to this spot, we found some labourers at work on a hedge of aloes and ditch around a vineyard. Here they had come across many skulls and human bones, and, by order of the proprietor, had collected them together for re-burial at a suitable spot. The skulls were all those of young men with very sound and good teeth. Some of the thigh-bones belonged to exceptionally tall men—possibly our own 1st Guards—who lost some thirty men at this very spot. The owner of the vineyard told us he often came across bones, and sometimes metal buttons and other relics. On this day three buttons were shown us, one of the 24th Ligne of Ruffin's Division, another of the 45th Ligne of Leval's, which was routed by Gough and his Irish Fusiliers after he had overthrown the 8th Ligne and captured their Eagle. The third button, with plain rounded top, worn smooth, at first sight had nothing to indicate its former wearer. Turning it over, I saw on its back a star resembling that of our Guards, and clearly stamped around it "Best Quality." Probably that button was last inspected by a British officer on a morning parade in March, 1811!

As I stood on the slope where these gallant men had fallen, I pictured to myself the final phase of Graham's furious attack and of Ruffin's desperate defence, such as Ruffin himself must have witnessed before he was struck down. Save for the din of battle and the surging masses of combatants, the hill-side must then have been exactly as we saw it now. The devious sandy paths through the scrub, along which our soldiers struggled, must then, as now, have been edged with flowers innumerable, yellow rock-rose, blue scylla, pink geranium and purple crocus. In my imagination I peopled the track of the storm, the dead and dying red-coats, with their blood soaking into the dry sandy soil heaped amid the dark green palmetto and purple heather. For no less than six hundred British soldiers fell in this attack alone, and the

Skeleton alongside of the old wall of the Vigia.

Human remains near the British right-attack.

FIELD OF BARROSA REVISITED, 5 MARCH, 1911.

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gallant defenders lost over seven hundred. And here were we, standing on the same spot, under the same brilliant sunshine, and surrounded by the same bright flowers and sweet-smelling lavender as formed the setting to the blood-stained scene of March, 1811, with nought to recall the existence of those steadfast warriors save a few whitening bones and—a military button of "best quality"!

Leaving the scene of Graham's right attack, we now visited that of his left. Here the Marqués's land surveyor, with the aid of Graham's map, had posted flags to mark the successive positions taken up by Duncan's guns in the advance. The second of these was hard to determine, but by chaining the distance from a known point on the map and ground, it was at last fixed. On reaching the spot, we found it was on the very brink of a sandstone ravine with sharp vertical sides five to six feet high. It was easy for a soldier to appreciate at a glance how Duncan, when pushing forward through the heather and scrub, must have suddenly come on this gully and promptly brought his guns into action along its edge. Whilst the surveyor was chaining the interval between this point and the next artillery position, a curious and most significant discovery was made. For lying in the sandy ravine only a few yards in front of where the guns had been in action was the rusty fragment of a big shell! At first glance it seemed to be too large for any field-piece of a century ago. But on our return to the house we had it carefully measured and it was found to be part of a shell with a diameter of fifteen centimétros. Now Graham in his despatch reports the capture of 'two seven-inch howitzers'; and fifteen centimétros are about six inches. There can be no possible doubt but this splinter must have been a portion of one of the French six-inch shells which struck the bank below the muzzles of the guns of Duncan's battery. We also saw cannon balls with diameters of 8·4 and 10·5 centimétros picked up on the adjacent heath. These are the exact calibres of the 4-pounder Battalion guns and 8-pounder Horse Artillery guns at that time in use in the French army. Their H.A. had also six-inch howitzers (not seven-inch), and no doubt Graham captured two of these as well as the three 8-pounders and one 4-pounder he mentioned.

Owing to the wild and desolate nature of the country, there must be many more such relics of the battle which have escaped notice by the rare visitors to this remote battlefield. We were now within a few hundred yards of the spot where Graham's left attack overwhelmed Leval's Division and hurled it back upon the remains of Ruffin's discomfited troops. The exact positions of the opposing troops here are not so easy to fix, as the ground is more level and without marked features. How deadly must have been the struggle is shown by the losses of the 8th Ligne, who lost their Eagle and twenty-two officers and some seven hundred men. For here it was that the fiery Gough charged them with the 87th Fusiliers, who, it is recorded, advanced "with a most unearthly howl." That the battle was of a very sanguinary nature is testified by several old writers. Surtees, who was in battles innumerable, says "in all my fighting I never was in action where the chances of death were so numerous." Our losses were 1,238, those of the French 1,900, and 150 prisoners. Such was the result of the day when that "daring old man" launched his heroic little army of 5,200 men up to the hill-sides crowned by 7,180 tried warriors of France.

It is gratifying to record that the Marqués de Bertemati, who probably knows more about the actual course of the fight than does any living man, has expressed his intention to build a memorial on the recently re-discovered site of the Vigia and to re-bury there any of the remains of the gallant fellows who fell on 5 March, 1811, which may be discovered from time to time, also to make on the spot a collection of any of the trophies of the fight he may come across.

FUENTES DE OÑORO.

(*From Saturday Review*, 5 *May*, 1911).

THIS day just one hundred years ago, the allied forces under Wellington, worn out by severe fighting during the two preceding days, were grimly holding the position at Fuentes de Oñoro on the river Dos Casas not far from the Portuguese

frontier. Opposite to them lay Masséna's army, vastly superior in numbers, exhausted by fruitless efforts to outmanœuvre and overwhelm by furious onslaught those steadfast British soldiers.

The military situation immediately before the battle was this. Wellington, with six Divisions and 1,500 cavalry, was in advance of the Coa covering the blockade of Almeida, and on 2 May, Masséna crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo with three Corps and a force of cavalry "infinitely superior," some 5,000 strong, of whom 900 were of the Imperial Guard, and advanced in three columns to endeavour to raise the blockade. On the afternoon of the 3rd Loison made a vigorous attack on the scattered village of Fuentes de Oñoro and succeeded in occupying a portion of it, but was driven out by the British, who remained in possession when darkness put a stop to the fighting. On the 4th Masséna reconnoitred Wellington's position, and decided to attempt to turn his right. On this day there was renewed fighting in the village, but the Allies held their own. Wellington's line extended for about seven miles, and suspecting Masséna's intentions he sent his cavalry, supported by the Light Division, to reinforce the 7th Division, which was on his extreme right.

Masséna began his attack early on the 5th, and when he had seized the passage of the Dos Casas at Pozo Velho with the 8th Corps, his cavalry turned the flank of the 7th Division, and charged. The French horse were met by "two or three squadrons of British dragoons" and were driven back. So says the Duke in his despatches, but eye-witnesses of this phase of the battle say somewhat more. For now it was that one of the most dramatic as well as the most famous achievements of our gallant Horse Artillery took place. The tale has been told ten thousand times, but on this, the Centenary of the brilliant "incident," any description of the battle without an account of it surely would be incomplete. Napier tells us how the French cavalry with one shock drove in all the outguards, cut off Norman Ramsay's battery of Horse Artillery,* and

* Ramsay did not command a Battery, but two guns of Capt. Bull's troop of R.H.A. and it was with these that he charged through the French cavalry.

came sweeping in upon the reserves and the 7th Division. "Their leading squadrons, approaching in a disorderly manner, were partially checked by the British, and then a great commotion was observed in their main body, where their troopers were seen closing with disorder and tumult towards one point, where a thick dust arose and where loud cries and the sparkling of blades and flashing of pistols indicated some extraordinary occurrence. Suddenly the crowd became violently agitated, an English shout pealed high and clear, the mass was rent asunder, and Norman Ramsay burst forth sword in hand at the head of his battery, his horses breathing fire, stretched like greyhounds along the plain, the guns bounded behind them like things of no weight, and the mounted gunners followed close, with heads bent low and pointed weapons in desperate career."

Was there ever such a picture of war?

Then it was that a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, under Brotherton, galloped to Norman Ramsay's aid and shocked the head of the pursuing French. Our cavalry, threatened by the overwhelming advance of the French horsemen, now sought the protection of Craufurd's Light Division, who, forming squares, defied their onslaught.

Napier justly describes these various movements as "brilliant actions," but Wellington drily reports that they were "well conducted under very critical circumstances." Not a mention does he make of Ramsay's heroism or of Brotherton's reckless devotion.

It has often been said of the Duke that "he never lost a gun." That he did not lose several on this memorable occasion was due to the valour of these gallant men. Meanwhile the battle raged at Fuentes de Oñoro, which was held by the 24th Regiment, the 71st Highland Light Infantry and 79th Highlanders against the repeated onslaughts of the French, who never gained more than a temporary possession of some parts of it. Various other regiments were from time to time thrust forward to support the defenders at different points, and the 74th and 88th Connaught Rangers especially distinguished themselves by their charges. The contest only ceased at nightfall when both parties vacated the lower portion of the town, the British holding the chapel and crags above,

and the French retiring about a cannon-shot distance from the stream. Next day was occupied in collecting the wounded, but the French made no attempt to renew the combat, and during the night of the 9th they commenced to retreat, leaving Almeida to its fate. The losses of the Allies were 92 officers and 1,377 men killed and wounded. In the unofficial accounts of this hard-fought battle there are many interesting incidents of a minor nature. Thus Lieut. Simmons, of the Rifles, who was with the Light Division during the day, describes how "the Chasseurs Britanniques, a corps principally composed of renegade Frenchmen" was charged when in line by the French horse and beat them off. "We were highly amused at this rencontre," wrote this bloodthirsty subaltern. He also describes how the "French cavalry came up to our artillery in the boldest manner, receiving repeated discharges of grape-shot that literally made lanes through them." Small wonder, indeed, that horsemen possessed of such true cavalry spirit so nearly effected the capture of Norman Ramsay's guns! After dark the Light Division relieved the piquets. Simmons writes:—"I was on piquet in the lower part of the village, near a little stream of water which passed through part of the town. The enemy had a captain's piquet on the other side of the little rill, and a heavy column of infantry was formed behind a small church, either waiting for orders or fearing an attack. We gave some badly-wounded Frenchmen to the piquet, and the officer allowed some of ours to be given up. A French officer said to me, 'This place is appropriately named the Fountain of Honour; God knows how many of our friends on both sides have drunk deep of its waters, and with to-morrow's dawn most likely many more will do so.' My only reply to this was, 'The fortune of war will decide that, and we are ready to try its chances when our illustrious chief gives the order to advance' . . . ."

Simmons records that on the morn of 6 May: "The enemy when visible we found to be not inclined to attack us." A gruesome entry appears in his journal of 8 May. "The weather was very warm and great numbers of dead all stripped naked were spread in every direction and swollen in a disgusting manner from putrefaction and exhaling most offensive smells." At daybreak on 10 May, the French had decamped!

The battle is commemorated on the Colours and Appointments of our regiments under the name of "Fuentes d'Onor." Why this is so it is hard to say. There is no "d" apostrophe in Spanish, and Wellington, Napier and even the Rifle subaltern all spell the name correctly. Oñoro is a proper noun in Spanish, and the name Fuentes de Oñoro signifies the springs (or sources) of Oñoro. Yet the remark of the French captain on piquet shows that the popular belief in both armies at the time was that it signified the "Fountains of Honour."

Norman Ramsay's later career is one of the sad pages in the story of the British Army. He unluckily incurred the displeasure of the Duke for failing to be at a place at the time ordered, and the Duke never forgave him. So he fought on through the Peninsular unmentioned in despatches and without receiving any of the so-called "Honours." At Waterloo, in the desperate stand made by our light Horse Artillery guns against the overwhelming fire of Napoleon's massed batteries, of which Mercer, another Horse Artilleryman, has left an historic account, Ramsay met a soldier's death. But it requires no "Mentions" or "Honours" bestowed for the memory of this most gallant British gunner to endure for all time in the annals of our Army.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA IN 1911.

By Major George Paley.

The appointment of our Colonel-in-Chief to be the King's Representative in Canada, and the alliance which has recently been effected between a Canadian Regiment, the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and our own, must have aroused the interest of Riflemen in the Military Forces of the Dominion of which H.R.H. the Governor-General is the titular Commander-in-Chief.

Past generations of Riflemen doubtless have many pleasant recollections of Canada in the days when Regular Regiments garrisoned Esquimalt, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, but the last of the Imperial troops were withdrawn in 1906, and the integrity of the fortresses and frontiers of the Dominion is safeguarded to-day by the Canadian Militia alone.

The Canadian Militia has been in existence for more than 250 years and was raised originally by the French against ourselves about the year 1642.

How the French came to be in Canada is a matter of history, but it may be of interest to mention that the first European to land on Canadian soil was a Frenchman, Jacques Cartier by name, who landed in Esquimo Bay on what is now the St. Lawrence River, in 1534, while it was another French subject, Samuel de Champlain, who formed the first permanent settlement when he founded Quebec in 1608.

The first settlers from the United Kingdom reached

North America in 1607, but French and British interests only began to clash when Scotch and English settlers arrived in Nova Scotia in 1624 and the French raised the Canadian Militia as much to protect their property from attack by the British as against the incursions of the Indians.

France, conceiving the project of establishing a new Empire in N. America, gradually possessed herself of the St. Lawrence basin and under Louis XIV had pushed posts down the Mississippi along the back of the English Colonies, thereby preventing their expansion westwards beyond the Alleghany mountains.

England had thus been at war with France, with few interludes, for 100 years, when, after a nominal peace, the famous Seven Years' War broke out in 1756. At first the French were successful in America, but Great Britain's command of the sea effectually preventing reinforcements from reaching her opponents, our arms eventually prevailed, and Louisbourg, the fortified base of the French Fleet in Canadian waters was taken in 1758 as a preliminary to the siege and capture of Quebec in the following year.

In the long continued border warfare which led up to the final contest for supremacy in North America, it is estimated that 10,000 Canadian Militia were constantly in the field; in the French line at Quebec, at the crisis of the long struggle 2,400 Militiamen were present, while 3,000 marched under de Levis when he made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to recapture Quebec in 1760.

The war dragged on in Europe for another three years during which period Canada was under military rule, but General Amherst, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, allowed civil differences to be settled

according to the French laws by the Captains of Militia who were called upon to exchange their French commissions for British ones.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded Canada and all its dependencies to Great Britain, with the exception of New Orleans in the south and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; the Canadian Militia, now under the British Crown, was called upon to furnish a large quota for the Indian war against Pontiac in the same year.

On the outbreak of the American revolution in 1775, however, very few of the Canadian Militia responded to the call to arms to resist the invasion of the troops of the Congress, with the result that Canada was overrun and Montreal captured. Only Quebec held out and here Canadian Militia and Volunteers to the number of 900, or rather more than half the garrison, took part in its successful defence. The only notable event in this long siege was an unsuccessful assault delivered on New Year's Eve, 1775, in which the American Commander, General Montgomery, was killed; he was succeeded by Benedict Arnold, but nothing further was achieved, and the siege was eventually raised in the following May when reinforcements arrived from England and the Americans were finally expelled from Canadian soil.

In 1791, the Province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) was formed and shortly afterwards a Militia Act was passed by the people of the Upper Province to the effect that every male between the ages of 16 and 60 should serve in the Militia; a Territorial organization was adopted, each county, of which there were five, providing one or more regiments. Each man of the Militia had to appear three or four times

a year, armed and equipped at his own expense, under penalty of a comparatively heavy fine.

In 1807, the relations between Great Britain and the United States became so strained over the Leopard and Chesapeake affair that a ballot of the Militia was ordered and war was averted for a time.

About this period the population of the U.S.A. was some 11,000,000 and that of Canada about 400,000. Of this number only some 80,000 were settled in Upper Canada, the estimated strength of the Militia in this province being 11,000.

In the subsequent war against the States which was almost entirely confined to the upper provinces, the Governor-General did not, however, consider it prudent to arm more than 4,000 owing to the attitude of recent immigrants being sympathetic with the enemy's cause.

The war of 1812-14 is one which has received comparatively little notice owing to the tremendous struggle in which Europe was engaged against Napoleon, but for Canada it was a fight for liberty and national existence, while for the Empire it determined whether British influence should be for ever eliminated from the American Continent.

The ostensible causes of the war which was forced upon Great Britain at a most critical period of her existence were: first, the refusal of Great Britain to withdraw her Orders in Council of 1807 which undoubtedly interfered with American trade and amounted to a blockade of her ports; secondly, the impressment of American seamen by British Naval Captains; and, thirdly, the alleged instigation of Indian hostilities against the United States.

The obnoxious Orders in Council were actually withdrawn four days after the declaration of war, but failed

to terminate it, for the real reason for the war was that a strong anti-British party in Congress thought that England's difficulties elsewhere offered a favourable opportunity to annex Canada.

War was declared by the United States on 18 June, 1812, and lasted till February, 1815.

By the Treaty of Ghent the contending parties were re-instated in the positions which they occupied at the beginning of the war and to quote Sir C. P. Lucas:—

"American diplomacy scored another victory, for they received back far more than they gave and successfully withstood nearly all British claims.

"In no war were the merits and defects of citizen soldiers more clearly to be seen, or the priceless value in the early stages of such a war of a nucleus of trained men. No other war was so amphibious in character, for in no part of the world is such water communication to be found. The war proved the extraordinary difficulty of conquering a vast territory even when most sparsely defended; it also proved the value of sea power, for if in single ship engagements the English often took second place, none the less were they masters of the sea, and this one fact alone made the success of the American plan impossible in the long run.

"It was the loyalty and devotion of Canadian Regulars and Militia which alone enabled the small British force in Canada to maintain the struggle during the first two years of the war against overwhelming odds."

Space does not admit of giving even a brief account of the war in this article, but a table has been appended to show the British forces in the Canadas at the various stages of the war, and the proportion of Regulars to the Canadian Militia in some of the principal engagements.

For any who may be interested in the subject, the following books are recommended: "History of the War of 1812," Hannay; "The Canadian War of 1812," C. P. Lucas.

The next occasion when Canada's Militia force was called upon to defend the country was in suppressing the rebellion of 1837, when a disaffected section of the community was helped with men, arms and provisions by Americans over the border.

When British troops were called away for the Crimean War, the nucleus of the present Active Militia force was organized, consisting of about 7,000 men who were drilled 10 days annually, for which they were paid, and they were properly armed and equipped for the first time in their history, but had to provide uniforms at their own expense.

The Trent affair and the imminent danger of war with the United States of America in 1861 assured once more the martial spirit of the people, and the Government, recognizing this, authorized the formation of a number of new corps which raised the strength of the Active Militia to some 35,000 men.

The Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 proved the necessity for the force, while in 1870 the Red River Expedition, and in 1885 the North-West Rebellion, again gave the Militia the opportunity of being of great service to the country.

The services of the Canadian contingents in South Africa are so well known that it is unnecessary to deal with them at length.

The first contingent consisted of the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment which played a distinguished part in the fighting around Paardeburg, and subsequently took part in Lord Roberts' advance to Pretoria.

The second contingent consisted of two Battalions of Mounted Rifles and a Brigade of Field Artillery. The Regiment of Mounted Rifles, included as a unit in the 1st Mounted Infantry Brigade, took part in the advance to Pretoria, and distinguished itself in the operations round Wittepoort, Koffyspruit, and elsewhere, and subsequently at Van Wyk's Vlei, upon which occasion three Canadians won the Victoria Cross.

The Brigade of Artillery was split up on arrival in South Africa, but was represented in almost all the important districts within the theatre of war. "C" Battery made a notable journey in proceeding to the relief of Mafeking, covering 1,200 miles, of which 420 were by forced marches, in twenty-four days.

The third contingent was Lord Strathcona's Horse, which was raised, equipped, and sent to South Africa entirely at his expense. The regiment served in the Standerton District, and earned high praise from General Sir Redvers Buller.

Towards the end of the war five more regiments of Mounted Rifles and a Field Hospital were sent out, but, with one or two exceptions, arrived too late to participate in the fighting.

The Military forces of Canada to-day are entirely Militia, and comprise a small permanent force of 3,400, all ranks, and 45,000 active militia. Under the title of "Reserve Militia" may be included all able-bodied males who are British subjects, between the ages of 16 and 60 years of age; but this last-named force, although liable to be embodied for service on the declaration of an emergency is, so far, unorganized.

The members of the Permanent Force are, to all intents and purposes, Regulars, although their liability for active service is confined to the defence of Canada. The functions of this force are:—

(*a*) To provide the nucleus of the war garrisons for Halifax and Esquimalt.

(*b*) To furnish schools of instruction and to provide instructors for the rest of the Militia.

(*c*) To act as model organizations for Corps of the Territorial Militia.

The Permanent Force is accordingly organized into:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons	2 Squadrons.
Lord Strathcona's Horse	2 Squadrons.
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery ...	2 Batteries.
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery...	5 Companies.
Royal Canadian Engineers	3 Fortress Companies.
Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry	10 Companies.

Canadian Permanent A.S.C.
Canadian Permanent A.M.C.
Canadian Ordnance Corps.
Canadian Army Pay Corps.
Canadian Signalling Corps.
Canadian Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

On mobilization, such units as are not required under (*a*) would, in most instances, lose their identity, the personnel being absorbed into the various organizations of the Field Army to provide a stiffening for the Active Militia.

The Active Militia consists of:—

Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	30 Regiments and 10 Independent Squadrons.
Artillery	3 Batteries, Horse Artillery.
	11 Brigades, Field (25 Batteries).
	6 Heavy Batteries and Ammunition Columns.

	10 Companies Garrison Artillery.
Engineers	1 Field Troop.
	6 Field Companies.
	6 sections forming nucleus of 6 Telegraph Companies.
Corps of Guides	9 Detachments.
Infantry	94 Battalions.
Signalling Corps	9 Detachments.
Army Service Corps ...	14 Companies.
Army Medical Corps ...	5 Cavalry and 16 Field Ambulances.

The above forces, which are administered by a Militia Council sitting at Ottawa, provide the nucleus of seven Infantry Divisions and seven Cavalry Brigades. Six of the above Divisions and four of the Cavalry Brigades are in the East, the headquarters of the various Divisions being:—

1st	....	....	London.
2nd	....	....	Toronto.
3rd	....	....	Kingston.
4th	....	....	Montreal.
5th	....	....	Quebec.
6th	....	....	Halifax.

the Cavalry Brigades in the East, each with a proportion of Cavalry Divisional Troops, being attached to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisional Commands.

The nucleus of a Seventh Division and three Cavalry Brigades is furnished from the three independent Military Districts in the West with headquarters at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Victoria, B.C.

Over and above the units of the Field Army, there are garrisons allotted for Halifax, Quebec, Esquimalt

and other points, the troops so detailed being in peace time under the Divisional Commander within whose area they happen to be located.

A Divisional organization was only adopted as recently as 1 May this year upon the recommendation of General Sir John French who came out last year, at the request of the Dominion Government, to report upon the organization and training of the Militia.

The War Establishments of a Canadian Division and Cavalry Brigade are approximately those of a British Territorial Division and Mounted Brigade, but the peace training establishment is only some 50 per cent of the numbers required on mobilization, and the ranks would have to be filled by the personnel of Civilian rifle clubs and from the Reserve Militia, both of which are, however, unorganized in peace time. The strength as regards Officers and N.C.O's is, however, maintained at war establishments.

The word "nucleus" with respect to these organizations is, therefore, used advisedly and, moreover no one Division is yet complete in the required quota of Divisional troops units: the proportion of Artillery is low especially as regards howitzers, there are not yet sufficient Field Companies of Engineers or communication units, while the cost of maintaining, in peace time, all the transport which would be required in war being prohibitive, the Militia would be dependent upon local resources for its horses and wagons.

With the more general adoption of mechanical transport, roads will no doubt improve, and this part of the problem may possibly be solved by subsidizing some standard make of car or lorry.

Units have no Permanent Staff although instructors are attached to each unit from the Permanent Force

during the actual period of training, and a scheme is on foot to provide a small staff of N.C.O's. for instructional purposes throughout the year, the proportion being at first, one instructor to every two units. The term "Permanent Staff" with reference to the Canadian Militia applies to officers of the administrative staff at Headquarters and in Commands. The Permanent Force cannot supply the total number required and recourse is often had to the commissioned ranks of the Militia, but a Militia officer, before transference to the Permanent Staff, has to pass the same examination for promotion as an officer of the Permanent Force, to qualify him for his rank on the staff; on the termination of his appointment a member of the Permanent Staff, if not on the cadre of a regiment, will in future be attached to a unit of the Permanent Force for a certain period before re-appointment.

The period of enlistment into the Permanent Force, or of enrolment in the Militia, is 3 years; N.C.O's. and men of the Permanent Force, if suitable, are allowed to re-engage in periods of three years until they have completed enough service to entitle them to pension. Men are enlisted for the Permanent Force between the ages of 18 and 45, and after 20 years' service and upwards, are entitled to a pension for life ranging from 30 cents (1s. 3d.) to 1 dollar 40 cents (5s. 10d.) per day.

Men belonging to the Army Reserve may not be enlisted without special authority from Headquarters at Ottawa but N.C.O's. and men who have previously served in the Army, and whose enlistment is duly authorized, are entitled to count service, not exceeding six years, towards the higher rates of service pay in the Permanent Force, but not towards pension.

Recruits for the Active Militia are accepted between

the ages of 18 and 45 years and undertake to serve three trainings of sixteen days per annum. Warrant Officers and N.C.O's. can serve 7 periods, and Rank and File, 3 periods.

As regards officers, an officer of the Permanent Force must, on appointment, be a British subject, unmarried, between the ages of 18 and 25 and have been passed physically fit. He is also required to possess one or other of the following qualifications:—

(*a*) A diploma of graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada, or :—

(*b*) Have served at least six months as an officer of the Regular army, or : –

(*c*) Have attended his annual training of the Active Militia, and have passed such literary examinations as may be prescribed.

Any officer permanently transferring from the Regular army to the Canadian service is required to do so as the junior officer of the unit to which he is appointed, but the rate of promotion, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is considerably quicker than in our service.

Officers loaned by the War Office for attachment to a unit of the Permanent Force are granted rank and precedence according to the date of their Imperial commissions but all officers of the Permanent Force and Militia rank together on one list, for purposes of command and precedence.

Candidates for commissions in the Active Militia are only appointed provisionally and are required to pass an examination within one year of provisional appointment before they are confirmed in their rank, and have to pass an examination in each rank before promotion to the next.

Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Permanent Force draw a minimum and maximum rate of pay according to length of service as follows:—

Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels....	5 dols.		
Majors	4	to	$4\frac{1}{2}$ dols.
Captains	3	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ dols.
Lieutenants	$2\frac{1}{4}$	to	$2\frac{3}{4}$ dols.
Warrant Officers	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dols.
N.C.O.'s	75 cts.	to	$2\frac{1}{4}$ dols.
Privates	50 cts.	to	75 cts.

When not provided with quarters, rations, fuel, light, medical attendance &c., allowances are granted additional to the above rates from 75 cents for a private to 2 dollars for a Lieutenant-Colonel. Artillery and Engineer pay is also granted to members of these branches of the service.

Pensions are also granted after a certain number of years' service, 5 per cent. per annum being deducted for this purpose from the pay of officers.

Officers of the Active Militia draw the same rates as officers of the Permanent Force during the actual number of days training, not exceeding sixteen, in any one year. The minimum rate of pay of the rank and file of the Militia is likely to be increased from 50 cents to 1 dollar a day for the actual number of days' training performed.

The units of the Permanent Force are expected to attain the same standard of efficiency as units of the corresponding arm of the Regular army, but the force is at some disadvantage, in respect to training, from being split up into detachments, in order to provide schools of instruction for the Militia. However, this year all the field units of the Permanent Force were assembled for a month's training at Petawawa Camp,

an area of some 100 square miles situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River 120 miles west of the capital. Here the country is admirably adapted for combined tactics, and, moreover, affords varied and alternative artillery and rifle ranges for field firing. The success which attended the experiment makes it probable that this camp will be an annual occurrence.

The officers of the Permanent Force and Permanent Staff have to pass identically the same examination for promotion as our Regular Officers, and are given facilities for undergoing courses of instruction in England. Moreover, one or two vacancies at the Staff College are offered annually to Canadian officers of the Permanent Force who are, however, required to pass the qualifying entrance examination. Six Canadian officers have graduated from the College since 1905, two are students at the present time, while the number of candidates is steadily increasing from year to year.

As regards the training and efficiency of the Militia at large, almost all units have to attend an annual camp, usually in June, of sixteen days' duration; the only exception is in the case of some thirty battalions of infantry, which are known as "City Corps," from the fact that they are drawn from the larger towns; the members of these do the majority of their drills in armouries, while there is also, as a rule, a rifle range in the vicinity on which the prescribed course of musketry can be carried out. It is proposed that even City Corps, after this year, shall have to attend a camp of at least four days' duration annually.

Units of other arms of the service, although they too are frequently raised in towns, nevertheless, have to attend sixteen days' camp but have the further advantage of the facilities afforded for night drills in

armouries, with the result that members frequently put in a far greater number of parades than are actually required for efficiency. In the case of units raised in the rural districts, however, the members are scattered over so large an area that it is impracticable to assemble them for training except during the period set aside for the annual encampment, and consequently in their case all recruits drills and musketry practices have to be carried out during the sixteen days' training.

When it is considered that the period of sixteen days includes two Sundays, and the days of arrival and departure, only twelve days are left for actual training.

With the exception of Petawawa in the 3rd Divisional area, there are, so far, no training grounds of sufficient size to admit of combined training for any but very small forces; the training at the annual encampments is, therefore, necessarily of a most elementary character so that divisional and other higher commanders have little or no opportunity of handling their commands.

Musketry is carried out during the progress of the camps and with the somewhat limited range accommodation available in some instances, it is a matter of careful arrangement to ensure that each man shall fire the prescribed forty-two rounds.

The standard of qualification is a low one but the importance of musketry is fully recognized. For the past few years the School of Musketry near Ottawa has been turning out capable instructors and so thorough is the system of teaching that the War Office recognizes a certificate gained in Canada as equivalent to one issued by Hythe.

More elementary courses are also held at various centres but no certificates are granted.

Each Militia unit has as a rule its own military rifle clubs, members of which are given a free grant of 200 rounds per annum on condition that a certain number of rounds are expended on obligatory practices, while civilian rifle clubs are offered certain facilities by the Government to encourage their growth.

Field and Heavy Artillery units all proceed annually to Petawawa for actual practice while Coast Artillery carry out practice at Halifax.

An endeavour is being made to secure other large training areas, similar to Petawawa, in the far East and middle West where it will eventually become possible to exercise the troops in a more practical manner than heretofore, and to carry out artillery practice without the time and expense entailed by transporting units over great distances as is at present the case.

As regards arms and equipment, the infantry is armed with the Ross rifle which is a ·303 magazine rifle, manufactured in the Ross rifle factory at Quebec, the ammunition for the same, which is identical to our own, being a product of the arsenal, also situated at Quebec.

The 13 pr. Q.F. and 18 pr. Q.F. are the respective weapons of the Horse and Field Artillery, for which the ammunition is being made at the arsenal but the guns are still procured from England.

The Heavy Batteries have 60 pr. B.L. and 4·7 guns. The cavalry are armed only with a rifle so that mounted rifles would be a more appropriate name.

Experiments are being made with the web equipment, but the infantry still have the Oliver equipment devised by Brigade-Surgeon R. S. Oliver, formerly attached to a battalion of the Rifle Brigade when at Halifax.

Certain regiments of the Canadian Militia are allied with units of our Regular Army, and from a sentimental point of view the scheme has much to recommend it, for, after all, sentiment is one of the strongest links in the chain which binds Canada to the Empire.

Except in the case of the 6th "Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," the 13th Royal Regiment and the 63rd Regiment "Halifax Rifles," who are allied with the Rifle Brigade, Somersetshire Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifles, respectively, the other Canadian regiments affiliated all have some Scotch connection and are allied with the Black Watch, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars are allied with King Edward's Horse, the King's Overseas Regiment.

The 6th Regiment, "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles" was only organized as an infantry unit in July, 1899. Prior to this date the regiment formed the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Canadian Garrison Artillery which included the mainland companies of that unit; the 1st Battalion whose status was unaffected by the change, still has its three companies of Garrison Artillery at Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Through its connection with the Artillery, the 6th Regiment can claim direct descent from the Seymour Artillery, raised in 1859, which was the first Corps of Militia raised on the mainland of British Columbia.

The Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Stuart, has its headquarters at Vancouver, in which city its eight companies are raised, and is, therefore, what is termed a "City Corps."

The peace training establishment is 33 officers, 304 other ranks, and its war establishment 30 officers, 986 other ranks.

The 6th Regiment furnished a contingent of 25 N.C.O's. and men for the South African War, most of whom were present at Paardeburg with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment. In 1900 it also furnished 1 officer and 20 N.C.O's. and men towards the 3rd Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment for six months' service in garrison at Esquimalt.

The Regiment has always had a distinguished record in musketry. In 1904 Private S. T. Perry won the King's Prize at Bisley and was thus the first native-born Canadian to win this trophy. The Regiment always sends a strong contingent to take part in the annual meeting of the Canadian Rifle Association at Ottawa, and generally has members on the Bisley team, two officers, in 1905, being members of the team which won the Kolapore Cup.

Representatives of the Regiment attended the ceremonies in connection with the Coronation in London this year.

A Militia unit in Canada which has no counterpart in our service is the Corps of Guides. This is a mounted corps, composed at present almost entirely of officers, but the intention is to gradually evolve mounted companies of guides in each Division, whose personnel will receive special training in reconnaissance and intelligence work.

The Corps is administered by the Director of Military Operations as an important adjunct to the Intelligence Branch at Headquarters, and for this purpose the unit is organized into nine detachments

to correspond with the six Divisional commands and three independent Districts. The several commands are divided up into areas to each of which an officer of the Guides is appointed in order that he may become thoroughly conversant with its topography and military resources. One officer of each detachment, the strength of which varies from eight to fourteen according to requirements, is appointed Intelligence Officer, and as such is attached for a period of four years to the General Staff of the Command to assist in the collection of Military Statistics and Intelligence.

The annual training of the Corps has during the past two years taken the form of "rides," in which the officers have received instruction in rough and ready methods of military sketching, reconnaissance, and rendering reports according to the general and special idea issued for the day's work.

The standard maintained in the Corps is a high one, since amongst its members are to be found some of the most successful civil engineers, surveyors, architects, and business men in the Dominion. Many of these make very real sacrifices of their valuable time to attend camp while all willingly respond to any calls made upon their time out of the training season.

Candidates for the Corps are carefully selected and have to pass a special examination in Topography, Administration and Intelligence duties, in addition to the usual attendance for six weeks at a school of instruction, required of all Militia officers within one year of their provisional appointment, and they are also required to obtain an equitation certificate.

Sufficient has been written to show some of the problems which the newly constituted branch of the Chief of the General Staff will have to tackle.

This branch as now organized consists of three Directorates at Headquarters, viz :—

Mobilization.

Military Operations and Staff Duties.

Military training.

While there is one General Staff Officer for each of the six divisions in the East, one for the work in connection with the whole of the three independent districts in the West and one for the Halifax defences. In addition to these the Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston is a General Staff Officer, first grade, and he has one other General Staff Officer detailed to assist him in the preparation of candidates for the Staff College and the higher education of officers of the Militia; this particular work is quite distinct from the teaching of the cadets for whom a separate instructional staff is provided.

Including the Chief of the General Staff, Major-General Colin Mackenzie, there are now 14 Imperial General Staff Officers serving in the Dominion who are all Staff College graduates.

The Directorate of Military Operations at Headquarters also comprises an Intelligence Division and a Survey Division; the latter which is highly efficient turns out, on an average, ten 1-inch sheets every year. Since 1904 the whole of the Niagara Peninsula has been mapped out, and also most of the frontier between Kingston and Quebec, but in so huge a country as Canada it will be a matter of several years before the military survey is completed.

The following are the points to which particular attention is being devoted just now. The acquisition of more extensive training areas and practice ranges; enlarging the scope of the instructional schools and

affording better facilities for Militia officers to attend them; a more progressive and practical syllabus of training for the Active Militia; the gradual completion of all existing organizations in every detail and the perfection of plans for their mobilization in accordance with war establishments, which have recently been completed; and, finally, the organization of an O.T.C. on the lines recently initiated in England.

This may not sound a very ambitious programme, but with a total military expenditure of $1,200,000 per annum, it is one which will take some years to complete.

Ottawa, 2 *December*, 1911.

APPENDIX I.

British forces in the Canadas throughout the War of 1812-14, *with proportion of Regulars to the Canadian Militia present in the principal engagements: Extracts from article in* United States Magazine *November*, 1906. *By Captain G. F. Hamilton, Canadian Corps of Guides.*

The British forces in the Canadas throughout the War of 1812–14 may be classified as follows:—

REGULARS.	MILITIA.
Line regiments raised in Great Britain.	Incorporated Militia.
One Line regiment specially raised in British America.	Flank companies.
One Veteran regiment.	Militia cavalry and artillery.
Provincial regiments.	Sedentary Militia.
Foreign regiments.	

The Indians, too, bore an important part in many affairs, especially on the Detroit frontier.

The specially raised Line regiment was the 104th; it was recruited in New Brunswick. In addition, the province of New Brunswick, in 1814, raised a second corps, a Garrison,

regiment, known as the New Brunswick Fencibles, thus releasing for service in Canada a Line battalion, the 2nd Battalion of the 8th King's.

Four Provincial regiments, used in the war, were raised in British North America :—

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment.
Canadian Fencibles.
Glengarry Light Infantry.
Canadian Voltigeurs.

The Veteran corps was the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. The Foreign regiments were De Waterville's and De Meuron's.

The Regular troops employed in Canada in the three campaigns were :

1812.

On hand at the opening of the campaign :—

1st Battalion 41st Regiment.	Royal Newfoundland Regt.
1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment.	Canadian Fencibles.
49th Regiment.	Glengarry Light Infantry.
100th Regiment.	10th Royal Veterans.

Late in the Year the following arrived :—

1st Royal Scots.	103rd.

1813.

Regiments additional to the foregoing, which were on hand at the opening of the campaign :—

19th Light Dragoons. Canadian Voltigeurs. 104th Regiment.

Late in the year the following arrived :—

13th Regiment. 2nd Battalion 89th Regiment.
De Waterville Regiment.

1814.

Regiments additional to the foregoing, which were on hand at the opening of the campaign :—

2nd Battalion, 8th King's Regiment. De Meuron's Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 41st Regiment.

Late in the year 16,000 reinforcements arrived, but except for an ineffectual advance into the United States as far as Plattsburg, these troops accomplished nothing, and did not affect the issue in Canada.

In addition to the Regular regiments noted, the two Canadas provided the Militia proper.

1812—1814.

Proportion of Regulars to Canadian Militia in some of the Principal Engagements of the War 1812-1814.

BRITISH.	AMERICANS.
1812.	
CAPTURE OF MACHILLIMACKINAC. 17 JULY.	
45 men of Royal Veterans. 180 Canadian Voyageurs. 400 Indians.	61 Americans.
DETROIT FRONTIER. BETWEEN 2 JULY AND 16 AUGUST.	
280 Regulars (41st and R.A.) 50 Provincial Regulars (Newfoundland Regiment). 400 Militia. 600 Indians under Tecumseh.	2,500 Americans under General Hall surrendered at Detroit, 16th August.
NIAGARA FRONTIER. BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN. 13 OCTOBER.	
450 Regulars (41st and 49th). 450 Militia. 50 Indians.	1,400 Americans landed on Canadian shore, but finally repulsed, losing 950 men.
CHAMPLAIN FRONTIER. ODELTOWN, 20 NOVEMBER.	
Picquets of Canadian Militia.	1,400 men, acting as advance guard to General Dearborn, attempted surprise, but failed.
ST. LAWRENCE FRONTIER. ST. REGIS TO YAMASKA RIVER.	
Regulars and about 1,200 Canadians, Voltigeurs and Militia under de Salaberry.	Raids and counter raids. Affairs at Gananoque, Ogdensburg, Prescott, and St. Regis.

BRITISH.	AMERICANS.
1813.	
NIAGARA FRONTIER. 27 MAY.	LOSS OF FORT GEORGE.
1,850 Regulars and 600 Militia were guarding the whole frontier. To defend Fort George there were :— 310 Regulars (8th Regt.). 130 Provincial Regulars (Glengarry L.I. and Newfoundland Regiment). 127 Militia.	The Americans had 2,300 men backed by the fire of 51 heavy ship guns. The actual fighting was on a level plain some distance from the fort.
BEAVER DAM. 24 JUNE.	
50 Regulars (49th). 400 Indians. A few Militiamen.	600 Americans ambushed and captured.
CHÂTEAUGUAY. 26 OCTOBER.	
300 to 400 French Canadians under de Salaberry, with 600 under Colonel Macdonell, and a few Indians.	6,000 Americans under General Hampton repulsed.
CHRYSTLER'S FARM. 11 NOVEMBER.	
650 Regulars (49th and 89th). 150 Canadians (Voltigeurs, Fencibles, Militia, Artillery, and Dragoons). 30 Indians.	American Column, 1,800 strong, under General Boyd, defeated. This column was part of General Wilkinson's force of 7,000 destined for the attack on Montreal.
1814.	
NIAGARA FRONTIER. CHIPPEWA OR STREET'S CREEK. 5 JULY.	
1,530 Regulars— (19th L. Dragoons.) (1st Royal Scots.)	The British attacked— 2 American Brigades of Regulars.

BRITISH.	AMERICANS.
(8th, 100th, and R.A.) 300 Militia. 300 Indians.	1 American Brigade of Militia, and a Corps of Artillery under General Brown. Total, 5,000. The British lost 515, and retreated.

LUNDY'S LANE. 25 JULY.

1,800 Regulars— (19th L. Dragoons.) (1st Royal Scots.) (8th, 41st, 89th, 103rd, 104th, and R.A.) 350 Provincial Regulars. (Glengarry L.I.) 800 Militia.	The British had the advantage of position, but, except at the very commencement, the Americans had the advantage of numbers. Fighting continued far into the night. The casualties on either side were about 900.

APPENDIX II.

Canadian Forces Raised for the Service of the Empire during the South African War, 1899-1902.

Canada's contribution to the War in South Africa was 384 officers and 7,999 other ranks.

Of these, 325 officers and 5,800 other ranks proceeded to South Africa with the various contingents sent out; 29 officers and 975 other ranks were raised for service in garrison at Halifax, while some 1,300 officers and men were recruited for service in the South African Constabulary.

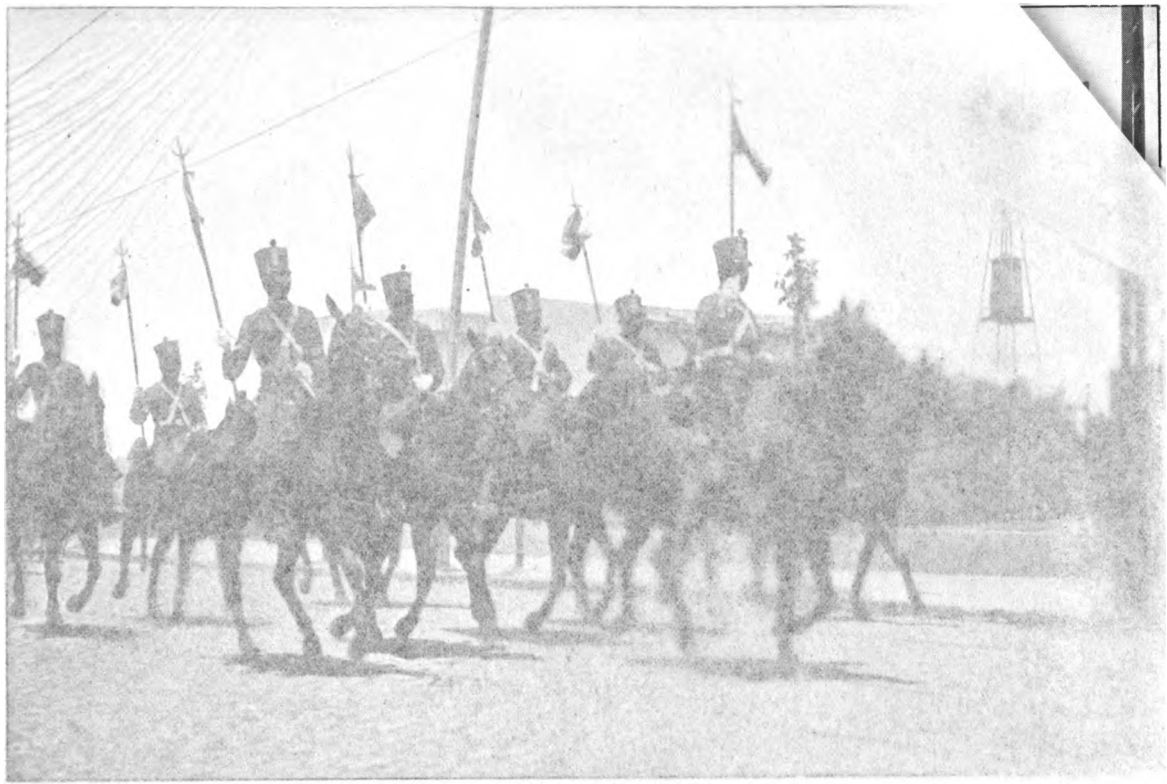
SOME NOTES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

By Major Sir E. Grogan.

The sphere of the Military Attaché in South America extends over an area of more than 5 million square miles, about one and a half times the size of Europe. It includes the Republics of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay. It stretches from 55 degrees South Latitude to North of the Equator, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It contains a great variety of country and climates—from the glaciers of Patagonia to the tropical forests of the Amazon, from the plains of Argentina to the highest summits of the Andes.

As a matter of fact, the work is at present likely to detain me mainly in the chief towns of each Republic, but when the laborious and difficult task of collecting preliminary data as regards each Army is completed, I see no reason why my eventual successor in this post should not have a very good time.

To begin with, the work itself is interesting. Each Republic is proud of its Army, and spends money freely in buying the latest guns and equipment. The organization of the Army in each Republic is different. In Argentina and Chile there are German Officer Instructors with the Army; in Peru, there is a French Military Mission, as also in Sao Paulo, an important semi-independent State of Brazil, where the French officers



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1st CAVALRY REGIMENT (PRESIDENT'S ESCORT) IN REVIEW ORDER AT MONTE VIDEO. URUGUAY, 1911.

winter, but they are specially difficult of approach, and the droughts of the last few years have diminished the quantity of game generally. Then there is a small partridge of about the size of a large quail (*perdice*) in abundance everywhere; a larger partridge of the size of a hen pheasant (*martinetta*); the *copetone*, a kind of crested guinea fowl; a variety of woodcock, called *battitu*, which is excellent eating; snipe and plover. I had a couple of days' shooting over a wire, which is the favourite method of shooting here. A wire, some 50 yards long, is held at each end by two men on horseback, and is dragged along over the ground, the shooters walking immediately behind the wire. The birds lie as a rule very close and rise just in front of the wire. Our best day's bag was 86 head, mostly small partridge, to five guns in two hours' shooting over a wire. The "various" included one armadillo and three foxes!

As regards other forms of sport, there is racing to be had nearly every day from Buenos Ayres and polo is played all over the country wherever enough Englishmen can be got together. The "final" for the Argentine polo championship this year produced as fast a game as I have ever seen.

The Argentine *criollo* or native pony averages about 13·3 hands, is strongly built, never touches corn in any form, is rarely shod, and is capable of carrying 15—16 stone for 50—80 miles in a day. When an Argentine goes on a journey, he takes with him a bunch of six or more loose ponies with a mare carrying a bell round her neck. The mare follows her master, or is led by an assistant, and the spare ponies closely follow the bell mare. At the end of the day's ride, all the animals are merely turned loose to pick up what they can, the men sleep on their saddles, and the

ARGENTINE

have organized an admirable police force of a military character. In Argentina there is universal conscription and service with the colours is for one year; the system works well and gives the whole country a personal interest in the Army. The officers, in Argentina at any rate, are as a rule very keen on their work, and are kept fully occupied. They receive one kindly and cordially, though the Military Attaché's visits to barracks and institutions are unfortunately of a more or less formal nature; no visit is considered complete without a "copa de champagna," and polite toasts to our respective countries.

I have seen some of the Argentine troops at reviews and at the local equivalent of battalion and brigade training, and the impression made on these occasions was a very favourable one, if the short period of the conscript's training be taken into account. I have just returned from a short visit to the Argentine Musketry and Artillery School camp, some 300 miles South of Buenos Ayres, where field firing and artillery range practices are carried out.

My headquarters are at present at Buenos Ayres, and I shall confine my subsequent remarks almost entirely to Argentina, the Republic of which I have as yet seen most. So far, I have had very little time for sport of any kind. The only big game in these parts is the puma or South American "lion," the jaguar or "tiger" of the country, and the guanaco, a large long-necked sheep, which is found in herds both in the plains and in the Andes. The *campo*—*i.e.*, all that is outside Buenos Ayres capital—abounds in small game. Hares are so numerous that they are regarded as vermin, and no one troubles even to pick them up. Countless duck of many varieties come down to the lagoons in the

winter, but they are specially difficult of approach, and the droughts of the last few years have diminished the quantity of game generally. Then there is a small partridge of about the size of a large quail (*perdice*) in abundance everywhere; a larger partridge of the size of a hen pheasant (*martinetta*); the *copetone*, a kind of crested guinea fowl; a variety of woodcock, called *battitu*, which is excellent eating; snipe and plover. I had a couple of days' shooting over a wire, which is the favourite method of shooting here. A wire, some 50 yards long, is held at each end by two men on horseback, and is dragged along over the ground, the shooters walking immediately behind the wire. The birds lie as a rule very close and rise just in front of the wire. Our best day's bag was 86 head, mostly small partridge, to five guns in two hours' shooting over a wire. The "various" included one armadillo and three foxes!

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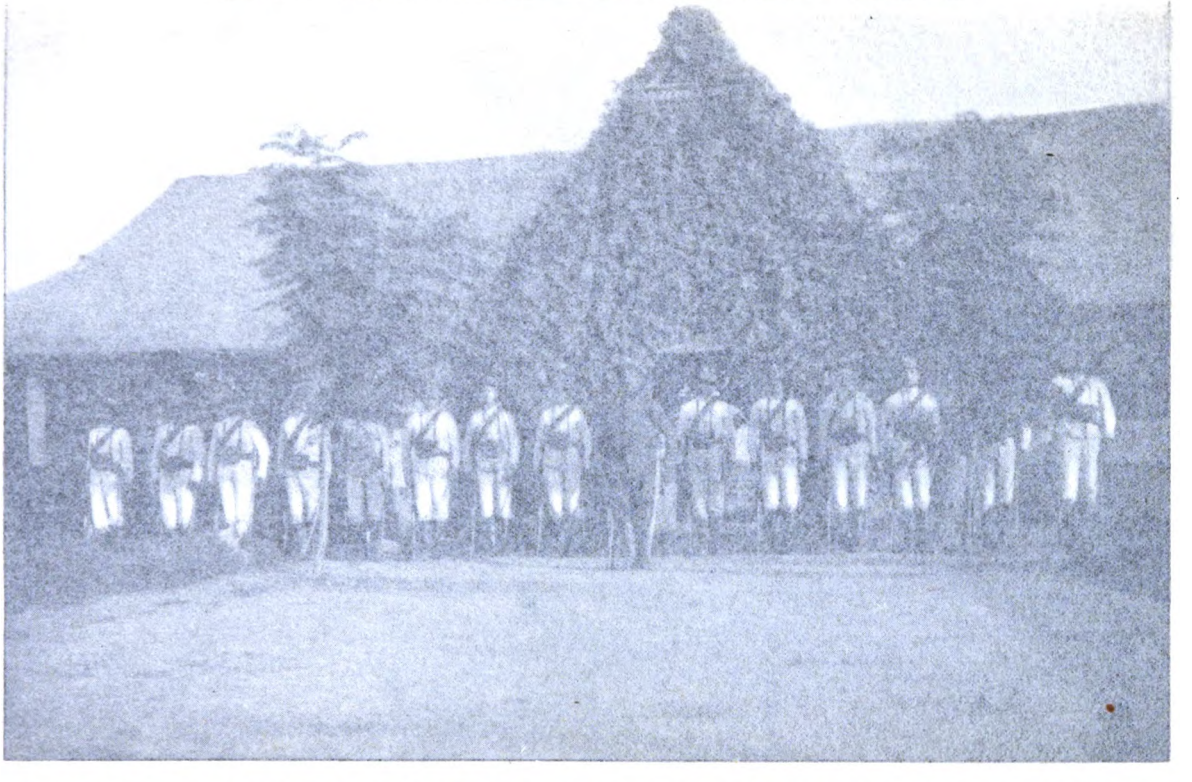

ARGENTINE CAVALRY DETACHMENT IN CHACO DISTRICT, NEAR THE PARAGUAYAN FRONTIER. URUGUAY, 1911.

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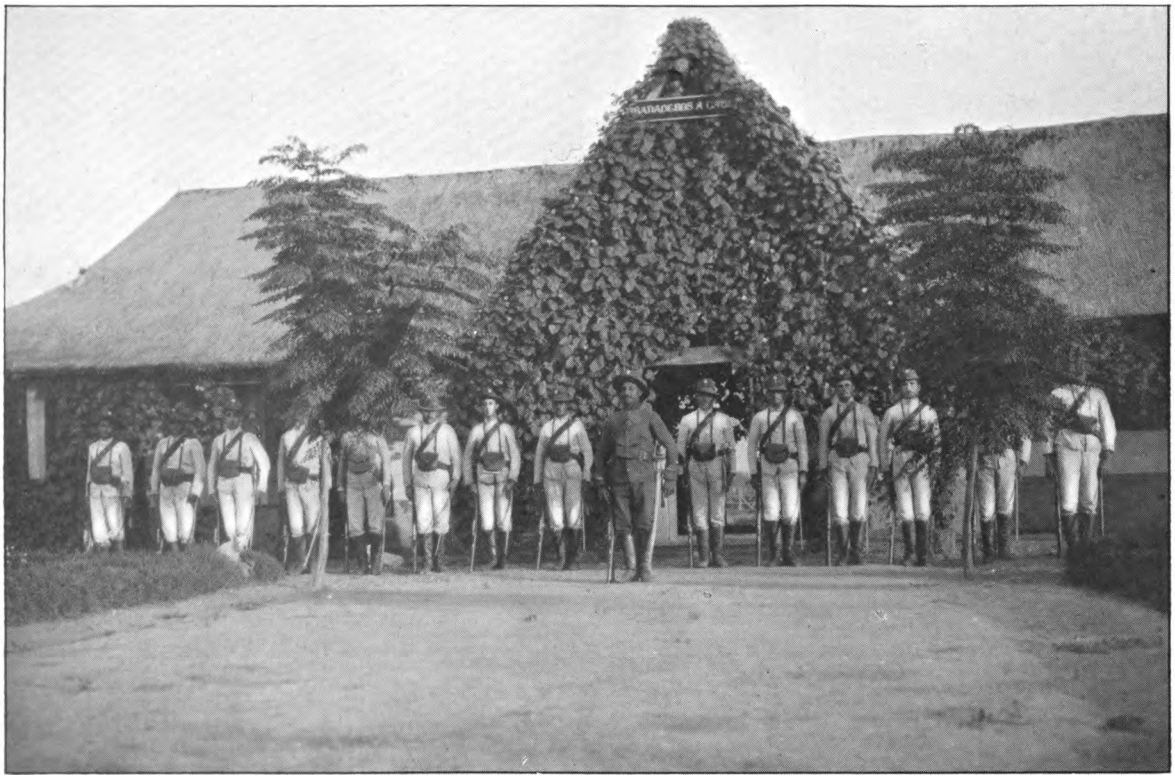

ARGENTINE CAVALRY DETACHMENT IN CHACO DISTRICT, NEAR THE PARAGUAYAN FRONTIER. URUGUAY, 1911.

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journey is continued with fresh animals. If an animal goes sick, or is unable to keep up, it is just left to die.

The method of horse-breaking as practised in the camp is brutal in the extreme: a troop of young horses is driven into a corral or pen, the one destined to be broken is skilfully caught by the lasso, flung violently on to the ground where his feet are secured and a rope tightly tied round his lower jaw; he is made to get up whilst still hobbled, and is saddled and bitted; a gaucho or cowboy vaults on to his back, and after a few bucks, the terrified animal is generally reduced to submission, his rider thrashing him unmercifully and dragging at his mouth all the time. The animal is then tied to a post for the day, and is subsequently ridden daily until he becomes accustomed to work. The Argentine horse is naturally docile and his spirit is usually broken for good by the treatment he gets when first caught.

As regards games, there are cricket grounds near Buenos Ayres and Lord Hawke is to bring out a team next year. Football has taken a great hold with the natives of these countries and crowds of 40,000 or more watch the international matches between Argentina and Uruguay.

The country is still very thinly populated in spite of constant immigration, mainly from Italy and Spain. Buenos Ayres, a very noisy city, of narrow streets and vast extent, with its 1¼ million inhabitants, includes about one-fifth of the whole population of the Argentine.

Everything is on a large scale. *Estancias* or farms are often 40 square miles or more in extent; one can travel by rail from Buenos Ayres for many hours over the dead level of the treeless plains, seeing nothing but stock or growing crops, and at long intervals, a squalid

little incipient township growing up round the railway station.

The bugbears of the agriculturist and stockraiser are droughts and locusts; but every year irrigation works are extended, and more land becomes available for cultivation. The soil is so fertile that it only requires water in order to grow any kind of crop. The price of land has gone up fabulously of late; even in the remote Southern district of Neuquen, which I visited lately, it is selling at £50 per hectare (2½ acres) in anticipation of the irrigation works which are in progress there; a few years ago the same land could have been bought for a few pence per hectare. Argentina seems certain now of great prosperity, the Government is settled and the country is being steadily developed. This year's cereal crops promise to show a record.

I should not recommend the Argentine as a field for emigration for an educated Englishman, unless he comes out to a definite post with definite qualifications or with some capital. The able-bodied unskilled labourer, if he is any good at all, can be sure of earning 2 to 4 dollars (say, 3s. 6d. to 7s.) a day at once, on the railways, on building works or during harvest time, but he must not be frightened of hard work. An educated man who has appearances to maintain will find that an apparently good salary means little here, where the cost of living—house rent, servants, foodstuffs, clothes, &c.—is more than double what it is at home. The paper *peso* or dollar, worth 21d., does the work of about 6d. in England. In the case of either the educated or labouring class of immigrant, a certain knowledge of the Spanish language is, sooner or later, essential.

GAUCHOS (COWBOYS) MOUNTED ON HALF-

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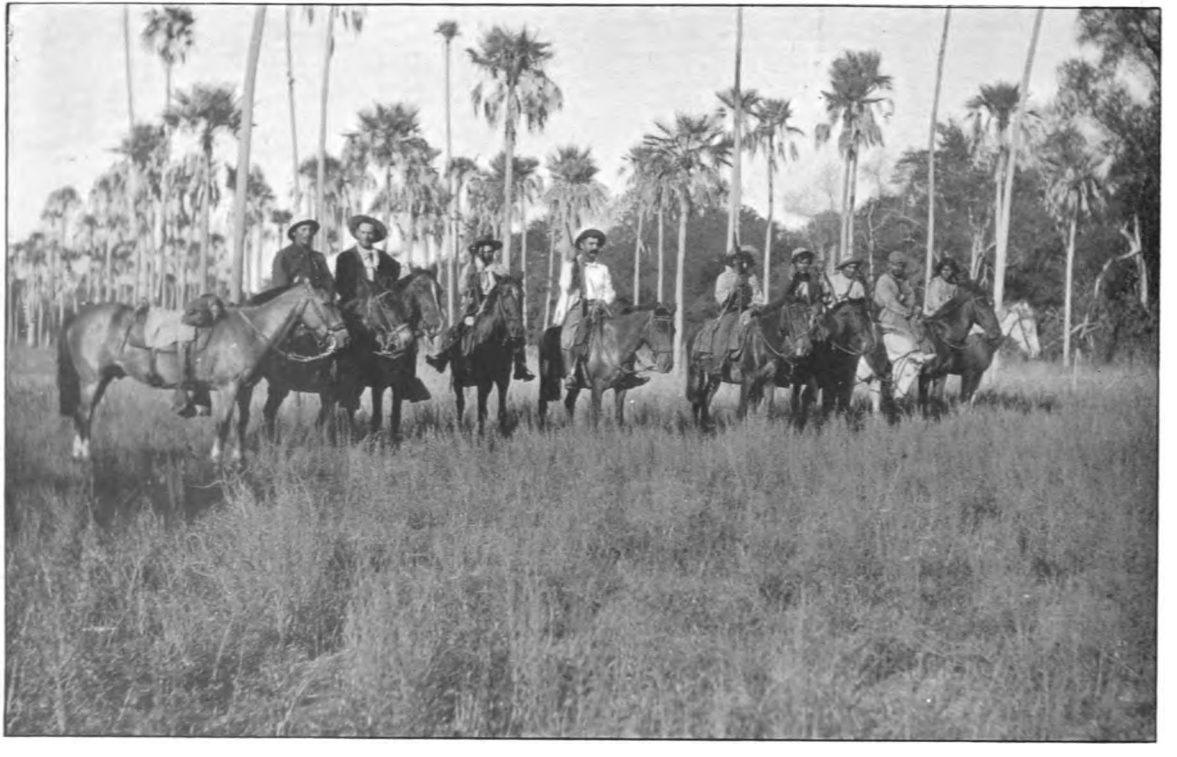

GAUCHOS (COWBOYS) MOUNTED ON HALF-BRED CRIOLLO PONIES. PARAGUAY, 1911.

Since my arrival here seven months ago, I have already travelled some 10,000 miles by rail and river in the Argentine and in Paraguay; one finds Englishmen scattered all over the country, as engineers on the railways, nearly all of which are owned by British companies, or on the irrigation works, or as owners or managers of *estancias*, or, in the remoter parts of Paraguay where matters are less advanced, contracting for railway sleepers or oranges. Most of them seem happy and prosperous, in spite of the loneliness of their lives; they agree that this country offers a wider scope and more possibilities and variety than is the case at home, and that there is more room for personal initiative. It has been estimated that there are at least 350 millions of British capital invested in Argentina in railways alone.

So far, I have only been on the beaten tracks and have seen nothing but the more or less civilized side of life. But in Paraguay, for instance, and in Brazil, civilization is confined to the railway track, or the township, and South America still contains more unexplored country than any other part of the globe, country which offers almost insuperable difficulty in the way of dense impenetrable forest and damp tropical heat.

It will not be forgotten that the Rifle Brigade played a not unimportant part in the British Expedition to the River Plate in 1807. Three Companies of the 2nd Battalion were present under Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty at the operations outside Monte Video in January, and on 7 February, at the successful Storming of that city, where they were joined in June by five Companies of the 1st Battalion. Both Battalions subsequently took

part in the attack on Buenos Ayres under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke in July of the same year. The Colours of some of the Regiments which were forced to surrender on that unfortunate occasion are still jealously preserved in churches at Buenos Ayres and Cordova, and are pointed out, with not unnatural pride, by the verger to the British globe-trotter.

Buenos Ayres,
15 *November*, 1911.

FRIENDLY INDIANS EMPLO

FRIENDLY INDIANS EMPLOYED IN LUMBER WORK. PARAGUAY, 1911.

REMINISCENCES OF SERVICE IN CANADA WITH THE 1ST BATTALION, 1862-1870.

By Colonel Arthur Montgomery.

As our Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is now Governor-General of Canada, joined the Regiment there, perhaps some incidents of our service in Canada in 1862 to 1870 may be of interest to those serving in, or who have retired from, the Regiment.

The Battalion embarked for Canada on 12 December, 1861, and returned to England in November, 1870. When I joined the 1st Battalion in January, 1861, it was stationed at Aldershot, and was under the command of Colonel Lord Alexander Russell; the following officers being members of the Battalion during 1861 and 1862: Majors E. M. Buller and the Hon. J. Stuart; Captain and Brevet-Major A. J. Nixon; Captains H. J. Maclean, W. J. M. Cuninghame, V.C., Lord E. P. Clinton, J. P. C. Glyn, R. Tryon, P. Whalley, R. E. S. Harington, F. Playne, C. T. Bunbury and C. G. Slade; Lieutenants H. B. H. Blundell, Hon. A. J. Pennington, J. H. Allaire, L. V. Williams, E. Palmer, E. H. Buller, W. G. Swinhoe, H. T. H. Somerset, T. R. Parr, A. R. Palmer, W. Grant, Lord E. Cavendish, L. F. B. Carey, Hon. F. N. Somerville, J. O. Vandeleur and A. W. Patten; Ensigns Lord A. R. Cecil, J. S. Hardy, W. C. Smith, H. A. Lascelles, A. Cope, H. J. T. Walpole, J. L. Tufnell and A. H. S. Montgomery; Staff-Paymaster J. E. Large; Adjutant L. V. Williams;

Instructor of Musketry, Lord E. Cavendish; Quartermaster W. Higgins; Surgeon, R. Bowen; and Assistant Surgeon, J. I. P. Williams. The bandmaster was the famous Miller and the schoolmaster's name was Foster, but I am unable to remember the Sergeant-Major's name.

The full head-dress of the Battalion at this time was a shako, with a ball attached on front top. Our Battalion was composed of non-commissioned officers and men enlisted for twenty-one years, and, in the case of certain men who were considered suitable, until they were proved unfit for future service. Medals were very plentiful, as the Battalion had been in both the Kaffir Wars of 1846 and 1851, also the Crimean War, and we had a sprinkling from Battalions which had been through the Indian Mutiny.

My Company, "I," was commanded by Lieutenant Ernest Buller, brother of our Major, who afterwards commanded the 2nd Battalion, and was killed at the Woolwich Dockyard Station. The difference in service of the captains and subalterns in 1861, and for years after, was very little, as many of the captains who had seen active service in the Crimea got their Companies under two years. If no active service had been seen, however, a Company was not given until after two years' service. The result was that we had many subalterns of long service, who did not get their Companies for perhaps fourteen years. I was twelve and a-half years a subaltern. The Colour-Sergeant of "I" Company was named Judge, a grizzled old soldier who had served in the Kaffir and Crimean Wars, and I acknowledge that I was more frightened of him than of my Company Commander, Lieutenant Buller.

The spring drill of the Battalion was always a very

serious affair, and all ranks from senior Captain down had to touch their toes and go through a course in the same way as the junior Ensign. The drill season lasted quite three months.

I cannot call to mind any particular incident during our stay at Aldershot. We were moved to Dublin in the middle of 1861, and the Battalion was quartered in Richmond Barracks; these afforded accommodation for two battalions, and a portion of the officers' quarters was called the "Rookery," being entirely occupied by our subalterns.

The Commander of the Forces in Ireland at this time was General Sir George Brown, an old Rifle Brigade officer, a Peninsular and Crimean veteran, who had been so severely wounded in the Crimea that he had entirely lost the use of one arm. His two aides-de-camp were Captains Blackett and Kingscote. Blackett had lost a leg in the Crimea and Kingscote his right arm. I well remember that it was his *right* arm, as when he succeeded to the command of the Company to which I was attached, I had much experience of sundry attacks on my ribs, made by him with the steel hook which screwed into the stump. I also recollect that Sir George Brown was most particular regarding the appearance of the Regiment, of which he was a Colonel Commandant, as the following incident will show:—He one day noticed that a very smart, good-looking sentry, Brown by name (curiously enough), was wearing an "imperial" (our smartest men in those days used rather to fancy themselves with an "imperial"), and Sir George seized the adornment with his hand and gave him a good talking to.

One Sunday I was marching a church party, and,

in order to make a short cut, tried to go through the Royal Hospital grounds. The first sentry let me pass without making any remark, but as I was between him and the second sentry (they both belonged to the Battalion by the way), the latter did his duty and reported me to our Colonel!

At the Castle in Dublin, there was a captain's guard, with, of course, one subaltern. This guard was mounted with a Colour, and was visited by the Field Officer of the day (who slept at the Castle). Since, naturally enough, we had no Colour, we were ordered to draw one from the Town Major's Office, when our turn came for this guard. The guard had to march with this Colour, which was carried by the subaltern; on arrival at the Castle yard it was, with much ceremony, placed in a central position, and saluted from time to time. Our Colour soon became as much tattered as a "war-worn" one, even more so perhaps, which was somewhat mysterious![1] However, after much remonstrance by our Colonel, we later on mounted without the Colour. I am glad to say that not having qualified, I never carried it.

We were moved to the Curragh Camp, I suppose, because Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort (our Colonel-in-Chief) were coming to Ireland, also the Prince of Wales (the late King) was attached to the

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[1] When engaged upon the Duke of Cambridge's Life, I came upon a most amusing correspondence on this very subject from H.R.H. The Prince Consort, who said that it had come to his knowledge that the subalterns of the Rifle Brigade, who were thus compelled to carry a Colour, endeavoured to get it torn when passing through the archway leading to the Castle yard, a matter which, in H.R.H.'s opinion, did not add to the dignity of the ceremonial.—Ed.

1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards for duty at the Curragh Camp at this time. I well remember how much the late King enjoyed his stay on the Camp, one of his most trusted companions being Lieutenant C. Herbert (one of the Muckross family), late of the 1st Battalion, and then serving with the Grenadier Guards as Captain. In course of time, the Queen and Prince Consort visited the Camp and we were marched past in slow, quick, and double time.

I believe I am correct in stating that one evening the senior Major found a sheep in his room, and I, too, on returning to my room on another occasion, found that someone had put a young donkey into my bed. These two occurrences were mysteries that were never cleared up.

The officers of the Battalion were like a "band of brothers," the majority of them being known by nicknames; this sometimes puzzled strangers in the Mess and elsewhere.

On one occasion, we marched with the rest of the troops to Maryborough Heath, the men carrying their own tent equipment; the knapsacks were heavy, square stiff cases which covered the whole back and were kept on by two breast cross-belts, so what with these knapsacks full and the *tente d'abri*, together with a heavy rifle, the march to Maryborough was no light matter, particularly as Irish miles are longer than English, I think, the distance was between 16 and 18 Irish miles, and not a man of ours fell out. All our Commanding Officers parades up to this time and for long afterwards were in marching order.

In 1861 the Southern States of America rebelled against those of the North, and two Southern States officials (Slidell and Mason) were sent to England on

urgent business. They embarked on board an English mail steamer, the "Trent"; this came to the knowledge of the Northern States, and a warship overhauled the mail steamer and removed the Southern States officials. A war between the United States of America and England nearly resulted, and was called the "Trent Affair." Had our Government not taken very prompt measures, hostilities would most probably have broken out.

The 1st Battalion was suddenly ordered out to Canada when at the Curragh Camp, and as it was leave season, a large number of officers and men were in England and had to be called back by telegraph. We left a very few days after receiving the order, *and there were no absentees!* The Battalion crossed from Dublin to Liverpool by "pig boat" and embarked on the Cunard steamer "Australasian" for Quebec, although it was 13 December, and navigation had been closed in the Saint Lawrence River, but as the case was urgent we were ordered to attempt to reach Quebec. Of the officers on board, three had seen service in the Navy—Pennington, Cary and Lascelles. These three arranged to occupy a cabin together, as, being ex-sailors, they hoped to give a good example as regards sea-sickness, but such did not turn out to be the case. Pennington and Cary had each two Crimean medals, and Lascelles the Indian Mutiny one; he was with Sir William Peel's Naval Brigade as A.D.C., I think. The four junior officers of the Battalion embarking were Cope, Walpole, Tufnell and myself, and up to now these three ex-sailors and the four juniors are still survivors, though alas, many of the others have joined the majority.

We had a Naval officer with us, as was the custom on "hired transports," and all went well until we reached

the Gulf of St. Lawrence; there we had at least three days' snowstorm and fearful cold. The captain of our transport said he was not at all sure as to where he was, as there were no lighthouses working, or any other guides for navigation, and he also said by way of comfort, that if the ship touched ground or rocks, the probability was that not a soul would be saved, the cold being too great. Failing to get up the St. Lawrence River, we ran back and eventually reached Halifax, when we heard of the death of our Colonel-in-Chief (the Prince Consort) on 14 December. A mass of snow and ice covered the whole ship; it was afterwards discovered that we had passed the dangerous "Bird-rocks" on the wrong side. Christmas, 1861, was spent in a snowstorm, but still we were a merry lot, and never spared ourselves in any way. On leaving the ship at St. John's, New Brunswick, we found that we had no bills to settle, the Cunard Company having stood it all! We carried off all the blankets on board and used them as wraps when in the sleighs, each blanket having a slit out for the head to pass through.

As we had to go to Quebec by land, and there was no railway line until we reached Rivière de Loup, on the St. Lawrence River, we had to go in detachments by sleighs, via the capital of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Officers and men were supplied with buffalo robes, fur caps and gloves, &c., also chamois leather sleeve waistcoats; the blankets were worn on top of our great coats. The arrangements for the movement of the troops by sleighs were made by Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley (afterwards the famous Field Marshal), and our journey was in some places quite close to the frontier of the United States. I remember that before we reached Fredericton our road was for some distance

on the ice of the frozen St. John River. On reaching the line of railway we continued our journey with its aid to Quebec, and marched up the hill to be quartered in the Citadel. The Citadel was a very bleak quarter in winter, and we had to make a snow wall on the "hog's-back" in order to get some shelter from the biting winds. Sleigh driving, snow shoeing, tobogganing and skating were our chief amusements, and we had many accidents until experience came to our rescue. The Quebec ladies were very charming and attractive, so altogether we had a very good time. We were to have further experience of Quebec, however, being quartered there again later on.

I remember that when we first arrived, the place was infested by a lot of rowdies, who were inclined to annoy both officers and men. On one occasion, in the evening, one of our subaltern officers was insulted opposite the St. Louis Hotel, by rowdies, and an endeavour was made to gouge out one of the subaltern's eyes, but luckily a friendly Yankee staying in the hotel promptly came to his rescue and, flourishing a revolver at the crowd, made a masterly retreat with the subaltern into the hotel. The attacked eye was tender for some days, but soon became as efficient as its fellow, and is efficient, as far as I know, up to the present time.

The Citadel of Quebec, as indeed all Quebec and neighbourhood, attracted many tourists from the United States; they used to hire pair-horsed carriages, and drive about when anything of interest was to be seen. One afternoon, I was lying on a grass bank in the Citadel when a smart-looking man, in frock coat and tall hat, came up to me and saluted. This turned out to be Tufnell's late servant, who had been discharged and gone into the State of Maine, and was taking the

"Grand Tour" with other Yankees; he had not been long discharged, but was getting on very well.

The Royal Artillery had a bear chained up in the Citadel, and during one winter the snow completely covered up him and his house. In consequence, the Artillerymen, making sure he was dead, removed the snow and commenced to skin him, but soon discovered their error; I do not remember whether the bear survived or not.

Our rifle ranges and shooting camps were beautifully situated near some small lakes near Beauport. The ranges were cut out through the forest, consequently they were well sheltered from wind. There was any amount of small trout in these lakes, but I do not think we had much success in catching them as we had no boats on the lakes, we had to make rafts with small logs, so often when we had a little luck we lost many between the logs. Bears were sometimes seen crossing a range, but none were shot as far as I know. Our senior Major, Buller, when we were at Quebec offered a handsome money prize to the subaltern who killed the first bear when in Canada. We managed at various times to get shots, and I am afraid wounded several; but they always managed to escape into the thick forest. Things were getting serious as regards winning the Major's prize, for our stay in Canada was approaching its end, so Bathurst and I made up our minds to take a trip up the River St. John below Quebec. We hired an Indian hunter apiece and we each of us had a canoe and a ridge-pole tent. After some days we found that, although there were many bears about, we could not get a sight of them, so we decided to increase the energies of our Indians by promising to give the Major's reward to the Indian who was with the one who

killed the first bear. This arrangement also increased our personal exertions very much and as the country was very hilly we nearly collapsed, but luckily after several days I managed to kill a bear, and thus won the Major's prize. Bathurst, who was very keen to kill a bear, then offered his watch and chain to his Indian if he killed one, but he only got one chance, and unfortunately it came when he had left his rifle with his Indian and had gone with mine to see the bear which I had shot. Just as Bathurst was near the spot where my bear lay dead he almost walked upon a live bear; and he never got another chance to kill a bear in Canada.

Once, in company with Warren (present Colonel Commandant) I went for a fairly long trip to a famous neighbourhood for wildfowl and snipe—I think it was called Rice Lake—it was not far from the Detroit River, and we had one tent, one canoe, and one dog, a pointer belonging to me, which luckily could retrieve. There were no snipe nor any duck, owing to the great scarcity of water. We stopped one day and pitched our tent near the canoe and I took the pointer to a wood surrounded by a grassy plain which looked as if in wet weather it would have held wildfowl and snipe. Almost as soon as I entered the wood the dog flushed a woodcock, and I found it was simply swarming with cock. We set to work the next day and shot a lot but lost many that we shot, as the growth in the wood was dense. About the second day of our woodcock shoot, we heard the squeaky voice of a boy in the wood, calling to us. This was a boy with a wire telling Warren to return at once to Quebec, as a court-martial he had been on at Quebec had not been confirmed; so he had to leave me and return to Quebec, some 800 miles or

so distant. The wagon which brought the wire came from London, Canada West, only 40 miles distant, where the 4th Battalion 60th were at the time quartered, so I arranged with some of the officers to return to my woodcock resort.

Another time, Cary, Hope-Johnstone and I got leave for a shoot on the prairies between 300 and 400 miles west of Chicago. We had a dog apiece, and one pair-horsed four-wheeled wagon to carry us, our dogs, and gear. We lived in farm-houses from time to time, but our headquarters were an Inn near a railway station. We had splendid and varied sport, as few people were about; most of the crops where the land was cultivated were uncut, the war between the North and South being in full swing. One day soon after we arrived at our shooting quarters, Cary and I saw Hope-Johnstone approaching carrying a skunk by the tail. We shouted to him to drop it, but he would not do so as he thought it was a badger! We had to burn his clothes!

The Montmorency Falls, somewhat higher than Niagara Falls, but a mere trickle as regards volume of water, are a few miles from Quebec, and many officers and others used to climb to the top of the Frozen Cone formed by the spray from the falls. The Cone was of considerable height, and to reach the top steps were cut in the ice. Then we had to use short wooden sleds, which would just hold two persons, including the youth who sat in front. The descent was very steep on the Cone, and at the bottom, if you were still in the sled, you continued to slide until you finished up on the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence. I descended once and without accident, but nothing would have induced me to do so again; many bad accidents took place there.

During our stay in Quebec the authorities, both military and civil, thought that the town might be attacked by Fenian adventurers from the United States, and there was at one time some little disturbance on the Canadian border next to the United States. Officers who were quartered at Quebec at this time received some few years ago a clasp for "Fenian Raid, 1866," a medal having been issued thirty years afterwards for service in Canada in 1866 and 1870. Several of our officers used to go to rivers in Nova Scotia for salmon fishing, and others for moose hunting; altogether we had a very good time, and our dear old Colonel being a sportsman, he encouraged us in every way.

I must not forget to mention that Cope and I owned and drove two very small ponies in double harness; we called them the "rats," but we all drove wheeled vehicles or sleighs, chiefly tandems, and many adventures we had.

During our stay in Quebec, to our great pleasure the 4th Battalion arrived, and was stationed on the opposite of the River St. Lawrence, at a place called Point Levis; the Battalion was commanded by Elrington, and I think the Adjutant was Swaine. As soon as the Battalion was settled at Point Levis, nearly all our Battalion dined with the 4th, and we had a merry evening. One captain of the 4th Battalion had a particularly lively time—I believe he still remembers that dinner.

I was quartered at Point Levis when the lower town of Quebec caught fire, and being mostly built of wood, nearly the whole of it was burnt. I crossed over with my Company to help at the fire, and a whole street which I had previously marched through, was very

soon afterwards in flames. A captain of the Royal Engineers was blown up while endeavouring to destroy houses to check the fire spreading. Other fires took place from time to time, but the one in the lower town was by far the most serious. The military always attended these fires, and the owners mostly looked on while their property was either being burnt or removed to safety.

I have now finished with our two stays in Quebec, which for convenience have been made into one. Our first out-station was Hamilton, Canada West. There never had been, I believe, any English regular troops quartered there, so we had to encounter rowdies, a mixture of Irish and Yankees, but we soon cleared them out of the town. Our officers' quarters were called the "Canada Life," the accommodation being hired from the Canada Life Assurance Company. As Hamilton was not far by rail from the Falls of Niagara, the whole Battalion was taken at the Battalion expense to see the Falls. We had to be careful that no soldier crossed the bridge, as one end was in the United States, and there was a great temptation for desertion at this time, as Yankees paid highly for substitutes to go to the War between North and South. But our Battalion being composed of soldiers of long service, had too much sense to transfer their services. Very, very few during our service in Canada deserted, but I regret to say that desertion was by no means infrequent in some other Regiments in Canada.

Hamilton was a charming quarter; it was on a splendid bay, and many of the officers sailed and rowed on it. I had a fairly large open boat with a lug sail built for me, and the builder took charge on the first occasion I went out in it. I asked him when he was

at the helm, whether he could swim; he promptly answered "Rather." Very soon afterwards a squall struck us and the boat capsized. The builder could not swim a stroke, but held on to the stern, and the one-armed Kingscote and I got on the bottom of the boat and held on until assistance came. I shall never forget the exertions of Kingscote to get on to the boat. I was at one time under the sail, but by good luck extricated myself, and if I had not been able to swim I certainly could not have done so.

Several officers had regular "yachts"; one was owned by Boyle, and he was so often tumbling overboard or meeting with other accidents, that he was called "Jonah" ever afterwards. There was a good deal of shooting to be had from Hamilton, one place in particular, called "Long Point," being well known as a famous wildfowl shooting place. I and several of our Battalion went there for a few days, and brought back about 600 duck of a large variety of species, also several geese.

We had splendid sport, and our men liked Hamilton so much that many of them remained there when they took their discharge at other stations; at one time there were between 200 and 300 of our discharged men living there, and when our Colonel some years afterwards returned to Canada as Commander of the Forces in British North America, he revisited Hamilton and received an ovation, being presented with a handsome walking-stick by the old soldiers, late of the Battalion.

No one could wish for a better quarter than Hamilton; at our officers' mess we had built an American bowling alley, and I remember that a Roman Catholic Bishop dined with us in what we imagined must be almost full canonicals, and after dinner he

tucked them up, lighted a big cigar and, with a whisky and soda handy, played hard at American bowls; he became Archbishop soon after.

While we were stationed at Hamilton, the Battalion cricket eleven, captained by Tom Tryon, used to go on tour with the band, with Miller our bandmaster. I, personally, was not an enthusiastic cricketer, but Tryon would stand no nonsense; I had to do my best. I was "long stop" for some time, but later on I was allowed to go into the long field. These tours were very enjoyable, and caused great enjoyment to those who looked on at our performances and listened to our splendid band.

On completion of our tour of duty at Hamilton the Battalion was ordered to Kingston, at the extreme end of Lake Ontario; this was a convenient place for soldiers to desert from, as it was only a short distance from the frontier. Desertion was the cause of our being sent there, the Regiment we relieved having lost many men. *En route* to Kingston we landed for some hours at Toronto, and the 30th Regiment gave us an all-round splendid reception. We had lunch with them, and I remember a good deal connected with our re-embarkation which I do not consider should be recorded in the Regimental CHRONICLE. When we arrived at Fort Henry, Kingston, every Company had one or more row boats for the men, and our wise old Colonel made no restrictions as regards their use; the result was we had "no desertions." The corps we relieved was not allowed to have boats, and was restricted as regards leave of absence, the result being "much desertion." Our men knew they were trusted, and kept up the credit of their Battalion in a splendid manner.

Over the Chapel at Fort Henry the 12 o'clock gun

used to be fired, and during the Sunday service we used to look out anxiously for the discharge of the gun overhead. Picnics were very popular, and on several occasions we hired a steamer and carried off our guests to the "Thousand Islands." These were on Lake Ontario, part of them in Canadian waters, and the remainder in those of the United States. The Islands were beautiful and of all sizes, none large, all well wooded, with deep water close up to each island. All we had to do was to run our steamer close to the selected island, land, and picnic.

Glyn (J. P. C.) and I used to sail in a fairly large centre-board boat; we towed our punts, &c., astern, and on one occasion we lost the lot in a sudden storm, and our reckoning at the same time. On one occasion I had to swim ashore to ascertain where we were, and the temporary raft I had intended to tow ashore with my clothes on it broke away, and I had to land naked and walk near to a house in that condition to get the information we wanted. On one occasion Glyn and I landed on an island to shoot; we separated, and during his absence I shot a duck, and although I had experience of duck shooting in Irish bogs, I rushed to pick up the bird, which fell on what I thought was firm ground. I found that it was a quagmire, and if it had not been for the branch of a tree being within reach of one hand, I would never have been seen again, and no one would have known what had become of me. Glyn luckily found me, and I was got out of my predicament covered with soft mud, and my gun choked with it.

During our stay at Kingston we enjoyed ourselves much in the same manner as at Quebec. After the completion of our tour at Kingston we were stationed

at Montreal. This was a very gay quarter, skating in the covered rinks being a very favourite amusement, snow shoeing and sleighing also; and the winters I think were more gay than the summers. During our stay there the Duke of Connaught joined us as a subaltern. He had a separate residence, and Elphinstone (R. E.) and Pickard (R. A.) were attached to him as personal staff. He did duty as a subaltern in the strictest possible manner; this I can vouch for, as I was Adjutant at the time.

While we were at Montreal I remember the Battalion was ordered towards the frontier, as a Fenian raid was expected; the Battalion was put in a fort some distance from Montreal, and the Fenians came to the frontier, but as soon as they crossed they were attacked and dispersed by the farmers from the neighbourhood of the place where they crossed. After this we were ordered back to Montreal, which we were sorry for, as invitations had been sent out for a small dance. This little expedition added a second clasp to my Canadian medal, and caused the Duke of Connaught to receive his first medal and clasp for "Fenian Raid, 1870."

Of course we had to take stringent precautions as regards Fenians. One night shortly before 12 o'clock I had just reached the post of the sentry on our officers' quarters, when he told me that he had received much abuse from some man who was in a very dark and deep vacant space at the end of our quarters. As he could not stop him, or see him, I whispered to the sentry that I would order him in a loud tone of voice to load with ball cartridge, and then we would walk to the edge of the pit, when I would point with my hand and tell him to shoot. This was carried out,

and the man, a huge American-Irish Fenian, suddenly appeared alongside of us, so we were able to secure him without delay.

We had several fancy dress balls on skates on various occasions when at Montreal, and the result of these and other amusements caused our Colonel much concern, as, in order to save his officers from wholesale matrimony, a good many received leave to go to England; but at last English leave could not be granted for this purpose, and it was found that short leave to New York was very efficacious, and had the same result.

During the period that elapsed between our arrival in Canada in 1862 and about November, 1870, I think I crossed the Atlantic twelve times. I once crossed the Atlantic to England with my Colonel and five or six other officers of the Battalion; we had a bad gale against us and the shaft got broken, or in some way became useless, so as a steamer we were useless. After drifting for some time in the Atlantic the gale became in our favour, instead of against us. We were bound for Liverpool, but could not do more than safely weather the North of Ireland, pass Ailsa Craig, and get into the Clyde off Ardrossan, where we landed in boats, and had much trouble as regards Customs charges, as the only people connected with the Customs were the Coastguards, who, although civil, were entirely inexperienced in such duties.

Having completed our tour of duty in Montreal, we moved to Ottawa, the Duke of Connaught being still with us. Our officers' quarters were in the New Parliament Buildings, and the officers' mess three-quarters of a mile from it. I remember a train being snowed up between Ottawa and Prescott, the latter a town on

the main trunk line and on the edge of Lake Ontario. I was sent on a train equipped with a snow plough in charge of about 300 men; all of us had snow shoes and snow shovels, and we relieved the train after much hard work, nearly getting run down by it afterwards.

We only lost a very few men in Canada by desertion, but of course as the time approached for our return to England, a few wanted to settle in Canada or the United States and attempted to desert. The Battalion returned to England in 1870 on board the "Tamar," and we were quartered at Woolwich, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Buller. Our stay at Woolwich was somewhat uneventful. The Duke of Connaught was at Woolwich with the Battalion, and on one occasion we marched out to Chislehurst and halted on the Common, and the Duke asked me to accompany him to call on the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress, who were living at Camden House, Chislehurst. We saw them, and while the Duke talked to the Emperor I made myself agreeable to the Empress. The Prince Imperial was in the Academy during our stay in Woolwich, and we often saw him. The Emperor was quite broken in health when at Camden House and died soon after we left Woolwich.

The Battalion was in due course ordered to Aldershot for what in those days was called "manœuvres." We marched from Woolwich to the camp, and at first our mess was in a mess hut, and officers and men also in huts. When the manœuvres commenced the troops were all placed under canvas, this proceeding forming the chief part of our manœuvres.

At the conclusion of the manœuvres we were moved to the Shaft Barracks, Dover; the Duke of Connaught lived in a house on the front, which is still called

Connaught House. I was promoted Captain in 1873, and as in this capacity could not be Adjutant, I was posted to the 2nd Battalion, and joined it at Nenagh, Tipperary; my Company and that of Captain Nicholl being on detachment there, while the Headquarters, under Colonel Julius Glyn, was at Birr, King's County.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

During the year 1911, the Rifle Brigade Club, as it has existed since the year 1871, has been re-organized and its functions extended.

Before describing the successive steps which have been taken to effect this, it may be of interest if a brief recapitulation be given here of the organizations which have preceded the present newly organized Club.

The Club found its origin in the desire of many Officers, Past and Present, to assemble at an Annual Regimental Dinner.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that the first Regimental Dinner was held on 25 August 1813 (the Regimental Birthday), during a cessation of the hard fighting in the Pyrenees, when all three Battalions dined together, on the Heights of Santa Barbara. The second Dinner was held two years later on 25 August 1815, at St. Germain-en-Laye, when all three Battalions formed part of the Army of Occupation in France after the Battle of Waterloo.

For over fifty years after this there appears to have been no Regimental Dinner, and it was not until 1867, mainly owing to the efforts of Colonel Lord Alexander Russell and Captain C. T. Bunbury that the first of the Regimental Dinners which have since become an annual institution took place at the London Tavern on 6 July.

At this time, the 1st and 4th Battalions were serving in Canada and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were in India. At this Dinner, the chair was taken by General Sir George Buller, and 52 officers, past and present, attended. An account of this Dinner with a list of the officers present, appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1906, at p. 220.

During the following three years, 1868, 1869, and 1870, the Dinner Committee consisted of Captains Lord Muncaster, Christopher Musgrave and William H. Deedes, and it was these three officers who organized and arranged for the first annual gatherings.

In 1868, the Dinner was again held at the London Tavern and Sir George Buller again acted as President.

In 1869 the Dinner was held at the London Tavern on 15 June and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, who in the previous August had been appointed our Colonel-in-Chief, was most graciously pleased to take the Chair as President. In 1870, by His Royal Highness's desire, the Dinner took place at Willis's Rooms on 18 July. It was subsequent to this Dinner, that in August 1870, a fresh Committee was formed and the Regimental Dinner Club may be said to have entered upon the second stage of its existence.

The Committee of Management was as follows:—

Colonel Julius R. Glyn (*President*).

Captain Lord Muncaster.

Captain C. E. Musgrave.

Captain H. M. Moorsom (*Hon. Sec.*).

The Club continued under this management until 1879, when H.R.H. The Prince of Wales approved of certain alterations and the following changes were made in the Committee:—

H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief to be President of the Club.

Major-General Julius R. Glyn, C.B., to be Vice-President.

In addition to the members already appointed, the Officers Commanding Battalions to be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

From time to time changes in the Committee took place. H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught became President when he succeeded The Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief. At the beginning of last year Lord Muncaster resigned his post as Vice-President and soon after, Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, who had been Secretary for over forty years, also resigned.

H.R.H. thereupon appointed Colonel Victor Couper to be Vice-President and Major F. G. Talbot to be Hon. Secretary.

The full Committee of the Club was as follows :—

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.

Members.

Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine.
Major-General Sir R. B. Lane.
Colonel V. Couper (*Vice-President*).
Major F. G. Talbot (*Hon. Secretary*).
The Commanding Officers of the four Battalions.

In the spring of 1911 the idea to amalgamate the various Clubs, Organizations and Institutions connected with the Regiment was started, and His Royal Highness appointed a Sub-Committee to examine and report upon them. This Committee consisted of the following :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Coke.
Colonel V. Couper.
Captain J. A. Spencer.

The various clubs, &c., which were included within the scope of this inquiry, and the memberships of each, were as follows :—

	Members.		
	Present	Past	Total
Rifle Brigade Club...	70	106	176
Jorrocks' Club	129	109	238
Veterans' Association	39	83	122
Rifle Brigade Chronicle ...	140	170	310

The Committee presented their Report on 25 August and recommended :—

(i.) That all the above should be merged into one Regimental Club with one Annual Subscription to the same.

(ii.) That this Club should be called "The Rifle Brigade Club."

(iii.) That the objects of this Club should be :—

(*a*) To have an Annual Club Dinner.

(*b*) To support the Regimental Point-to-Point Races.

(*c*) To support the Veterans' Association.

(*d*) To provide every member with a copy of the Rifle Brigade Chronicle and "Rifle Brigade Sheet Calendar."

(*e*) To bear expenses hitherto borne by Battalions or by individuals, and to provide funds for the purchase of trophies of Regimental interest, for Regimental publications, memorials, &c.

(iv.) That the members of this Club should consist of :—

(*a*) All officers now serving, or who have served in the Regular Battalions of the Regiment.

(*b*) In the future, all officers upon joining the Regiment should be eligible to become members, but on leaving the Regiment should cease to be members unless re-elected by the Committee.

Officers who were not members of the Club would be unable to attend the Annual Club Dinner, nor would they receive a CHRONICLE or enjoy any other privileges of the Club.

(v.) The Committee of Management to consist of five members (with power to add to their number) and a Secretary. Three of these members to be Officers, representing the Point-to-Point Races, the Veterans' Association, and the Regimental CHRONICLE. The Committee to be responsible for sending wreaths to funerals when they consider it advisable.

To have complete control of the Club funds; the accounts to be audited annually and published in the CHRONICLE.

Also to regulate the price of tickets for the Annual Club Dinner according to the state of the funds.

The Annual Subscription to the Club to be as follows:—

Present officers	£1 10 0
Past officers	2 0 0
Officers of honorary rank only, present and past, or who have obtained honorary rank since leaving the Regular Battalions	0 10 0

H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief, having approved of these recommendations, the General Committee of the Club was formed as follows:—

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.

Members.

Colonel G. Cockburn.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. Coke.
Colonel V. Couper.
Major-General Sir R. B. Lane.
Major S. C. Long.
Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Moorsom.
Major R. B. Stephens.
Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine (*Chairman*).
Major F. G. Talbot (*Hon. Secretary*).

Up to 31 December, 1912, the following officers have joined the Club:—

Past officers 171. Present officers 130. Total 301.

Colonel Moorsom, whose strenuous and unceasing labours as Hon. Secretary of the Club for over forty years will never be forgotten, has very kindly sent in the following notes on the Regimental Dinners held during the years 1871-1911:—

"Regarding the request from the Editor that I should send 'some facts and figures as to the Dinners held, and how many were present,' the enclosed list will show that the first Dinner under the rules of the Club was on the 23 May, 1871, at Willis's Rooms, and it is believed that reliance may be placed on the dates and places recorded in that list. The numbers present at each Dinner have sometimes been difficult to verify, for a ticket taken has not always been presented at the door, having perhaps been forgotten and left at home, or its owner has been unex-

pectedly prevented coming; and probably in a much larger number of cases, at the last moment payment has been made at the door, by those who have bought no tickets and whose names have been taken down by strangers and incorrectly recorded. From this it will be seen that the 'numbers present,' though probably fairly accurate, are approximate only.

"Music at the Regimental Dinners has often been provided, as the Officers of all four Battalions have kindly lent their bands. At the first Dinner, the string band of the 1st Battalion, under its famous old Bandmaster—Miller—played. Some of us may still recollect that little dapper figure crowned with wig and spectacles, beating time with his feet as well as his conductor's bâton, and with his long post-horn at his lips or under his arm. In 1880 he claimed to be 'the oldest Rifleman both of Officers and Men,' and that is believed to be the last year he played at the Regimental Dinner. At the three following Dinners 'The Hungarian Band' 'those red-legged musicians' as our Vice-President (the late General Sir Julius Glyn) used to call them, 'discoursed soft music,' at least the writer thought so, but may have been mistaken, for during one of those Dinners a programme was handed to him endorsed with the enquiry, 'When is this d—d noise going to stop?' or words to that effect, and no doubt there is something to be said against, as well as in favour of bands at a Regimental Dinner, and of late years those against it have carried the day.

"Whatever success has attended the Dinner Club was in the first instance in great measure due to the very gracious interest taken in it by King Edward VII., who, as Prince of Wales, was Colonel-in-Chief when the Club was started. In 1870 the draft of the original

rules was submitted and approved by the Prince, who himself inserted in it the word 'Tuesday in the Derby week,' as the date on which as a rule the Dinner was to take place. No detail was neglected by His Royal Highness, who decided the places where the Senior Officers and 'the Old Riflemen' should sit at the table, and who should propose and respond to the toasts. Numerous engagements notwithstanding, we know how ready the Prince always was to try and be in the chair at the Annual Dinner, and, after the Duke of Connaught became Colonel-in-Chief, to support the Duke, and to represent the Old Riflemen and return thanks for their health. After his accession, His Majesty's gracious messages on the occasion of the Dinners are not forgotten, and he remained a member of the Club to the end.

"As Colonel-in-Chief and President of the Club the Duke of Connaught in the same way has ever done all that could be done towards the success of the Club, and though it now loses its individuality by being amalgamated with other Regimental funds, it is clearly for the good of the Regiment that the new Club should take its place.

List of Regimental Dinners of The Rifle Brigade Club, 1871-1911.

Date.	Place.	Number present.
25 May, 1871	Willis's Rooms	87
5 June, 1872	Willis's Rooms	97
2 June, 1873	The London Tavern	78
1 June, 1874	Willis's Rooms	109
25 May, 1875	Willis's Rooms	93
2 June, 1876	Willis's Rooms	89
18 June, 1877	The Criterion	69
25 June, 1878	The Grosvenor Gallery	80
30 May, 1879	The Grosvenor Gallery	91
28 May, 1880	Willis's Rooms	95
20 June, 1881	Willis's Rooms	73

Date.	Place.	Number present.
26 May, 1882	The Marlborough Rooms	63
25 May, 1883	The Marlborough Rooms	91
30 May, 1884	The Marlborough Rooms	77
25 June, 1885	Willis's Rooms	86
3 June, 1886	The Whitehall Rooms	94
21 May, 1887	The Whitehall Rooms	93
5 June, 1888	The Whitehall Rooms	117
7 June, 1889	The Whitehall Rooms	99
5 July, 1890	The Whitehall Rooms	134
26 May, 1891	The Whitehall Rooms	92
3 June, 1892	The Whitehall Rooms	92
30 May, 1893	The Whitehall Rooms	106
5 June, 1894	The Whitehall Rooms	119
28 May, 1895	The Whitehall Rooms	118
2 June, 1896	The Whitehall Rooms	132
1 June, 1897	The Whitehall Rooms	130
24 May, 1898	The Whitehall Rooms	104
30 May, 1899	The Whitehall Rooms	134
29 May, 1900	The Whitehall Rooms	91
1901	No Regimental Dinner (Queen Victoria died).	
3 June, 1902	The Whitehall Rooms	96
26 May, 1903	The Whitehall Rooms	118
31 May, 1904	The Whitehall Rooms	122
30 May, 1905	The Whitehall Rooms	130
29 May, 1906	The Whitehall Rooms	111
4 June, 1907	The Whitehall Rooms	101
2 June, 1908	The Whitehall Rooms	105
25 May, 1909	The Whitehall Rooms	101
1910	No Regimental Dinner (King Edward VII. died).	
30 May, 1911	The Whitehall Rooms	106

Average attendance, over 90.

REGIMENTAL TROPHIES AND RELICS.

By Colonel W. Verner.

In last year's Chronicle (1910, p. 129) an account of the acquisition of the Victoria Cross awarded to Rifleman Roderick MacGregor for his gallantry in the Trenches before Sebastopol on 22 April, 1855, was given. As is well known, three Riflemen, Bradshaw, Macgregor and Humpston, won the Cross on this occasion. Bradshaw's Victoria Cross has been in the Medal Collection of the 2nd Battalion since its first formation and in announcing the addition of MacGregor's Cross last year to the Collection, it was suggested that the Regiment should endeavour to obtain the third Cross, Humpston's, won on the same occasion, and thus complete an absolutely unique record of the gallantry of our Riflemen on this historic occasion.

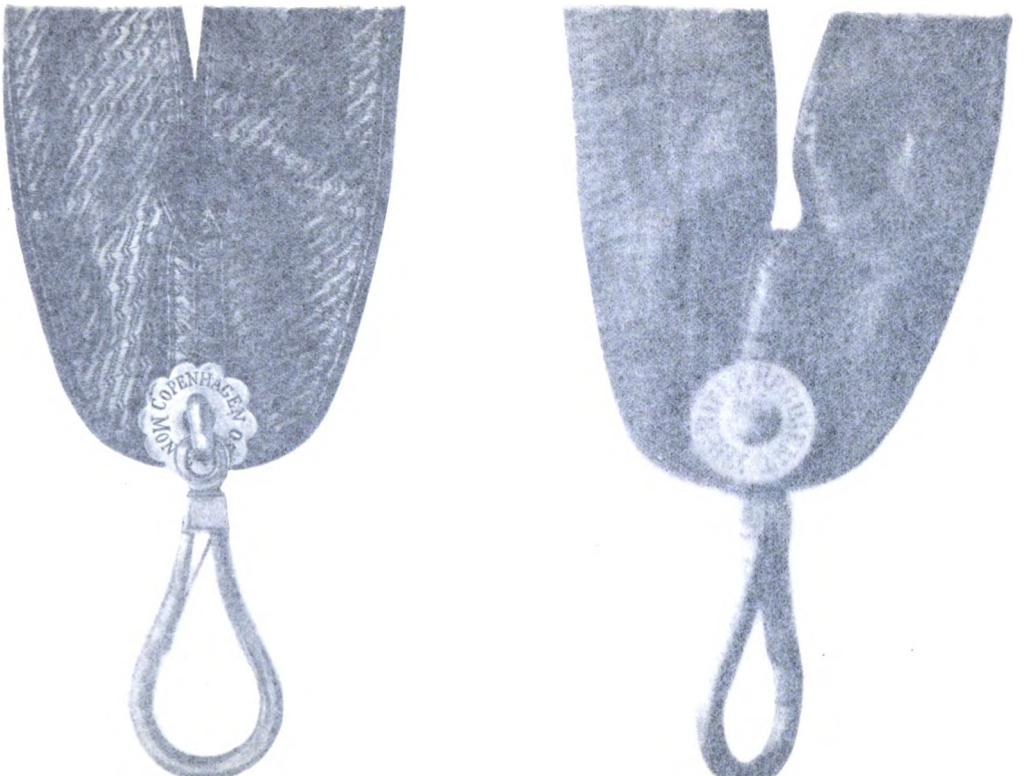
A few days after the issue of the Chronicle in 1911, I received the following letter from Captain Arthur St. Leger Glyn, late of the Grenadier Guards, whose father, Captain Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn, served with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimean campaign.

27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Dear Colonel Verner,

In the Rifle Brigade Chronicle for 1910, I see an account of the medals in the Collection of the 2nd Battalion in which it is stated that some Officers are anxious to get Humpston's Victoria Cross, as they have already got Bradshaw's and MacGregor's.

Now, I have in my collection that Cross, and as the son of



DRUM OR BUGLE SLING,
WORN DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR BY THE RIFLE REGIMENT OR 95th.

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[illegible] of the CHRONICLE in 191[illegible] [illegible] from Captain A[illegible] St. [illegible] Grenadier Guards, w[illegible] father, Capt[illegible] Carr Glyn, served with [illegible] Rifle Brigade [illegible] Crimean campaign.

27, GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.

DEAR CO[illegible] VERNER,

[illegible] the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE for 1910, I see in accou[illegible] the medals in the [illegible] of the 2nd Battalion in w[illegible] it is stated that [illegible] are anxious to get H[illegible]ston's Victoria Cross [illegible] they have already got [illegible]haw's and MacGregor's.

[illegible]w, I [illegible] that Cross, and as the son of

DRUM OR BUGLE SLING,

WORN DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR BY THE RIFLE REGIMENT OR 95th.

an old Officer of the Rifle Brigade, I would be very glad to give this Cross to the Regiment and so complete the Crosses of the trio who earned them at the same time in the Crimea. Should you like to see the Cross, I would be very pleased to send it to you. . . .

Yours sincerely,

A. St. Leger Glyn.

The surprise and delight I felt at reading this letter may well be imagined. Within two hours of its receipt I was at Grosvenor Place, and then and there Captain Glyn gave me the Victoria Cross for the Regiment. He told me that it had been in his possession for about sixteen years.

I feel confident that every Rifleman, past or present, who reads this will feel most grateful to Captain Glyn for his most generous present, and the gift is rendered the more acceptable by the fact that it is from the son of a Rifleman who served in the Regiment in the famous campaign when the gallant Humpston won it.

The Cross has been placed for the present with the others in the medal case at Winchester belonging to the 2nd Battalion. This fine row of Victoria Crosses with their attendant war medals form a fitting memorial to the gallantry of our men in the Crimea.

The fortunate acquisition of this V.C. was shortly followed by an offer of another extremely rare decoration, a Regimental Medal of Peninsular days. This was offered to me on the condition that it should be viewed as a present to the Regiment and not as a gift to any particular Battalion. It may be as well to mention here that this offer came from one who has ever been a keen supporter, both financially and otherwise, of the 2nd Battalion collection, since its earliest inception.

This offer once again raised the question as to the

advantage of our forming a Regimental collection where articles of Regimental and historic interest could be placed on view and in safe custody. During the last twenty years I have from time to time been offered Regimental trophies and relics, under precisely similar conditions as the preceding. At the time of writing this I have in my keeping several valuable and interesting relics of our past history, which I am keeping for the Regiment until this question of the custody is decided. Among these there is the famous old manuscript copy of the "Regulations for the Rifle Corps" styled "THE GREEN BOOK" which was presented to the Regiment by Mr. William Stewart D'Urban, of Newport House, near Exeter in 1909. An account of this book with illustrations will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1909, p. 52.

But in addition to occasional offers of gifts to the Regiment, I have been repeatedly asked to purchase Regimental trophies. Some few of these have been secured by one Battalion or another. Among such may be mentioned the old Bugle-horns figured and described in the CHRONICLE, 1892, p. 207, and 1904, p. 125, and Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith's sword (CHRONICLE, 1904, p. 124).

But, in many instances, we have not been so fortunate, and trophies and relics of the greatest interest and value to the Regiment have been lost for ever, such as the Bugle Major's Staff (CHRONICLE, 1906, p. 80). Only last summer I received a letter from a curio-dealer near Leicester Square offering me what he called "a drum-sling formerly belonging to the Rifle Regiment or 95th." Upon visiting the place I found that he had purchased four such slings, all identical in form and made of the same materials, being of red

morocco leather covered with silver lace and fitted with a strong gilt hook and swivel at the lower end. The ring of the swivel worked in a ring at the end of a bolt passing through the centre of two gilt discs of about 2 inches diameter, with a circular bolt head on the inside (see Illustrations). The first of these slings was engraved upon the outside disc 1ST BN 1ST GDS. (First Battalion First Guards). The second had upon the outside plate RL AN FT RT (Royal American Foot Regiment), and on the inside disc 1ST BATTN with the numeral 60 upon the bolt-head in the centre.

The third and fourth were exactly similar to one another, save that the silver lace was of different patterns, and were engraved as follows:—

On outside plate; COPENHAGEN, MONTE VIDEO.

On inside plate; THE RIFLE REGIMENT, with the number 95 on the bolt-head in the centre.

I at once purchased the two belts of the Rifle Regiment and have them now in my possession awaiting the formation of a Regimental Collection.

I wrote to the other Regiments concerned, and Colonel Oxley of the 60th wrote to say that the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles had secured the belt, and kindly sent me a copy of the inscription which I reproduce above.

As to the period when these slings were manufactured, since all of them are apparently of the same date, I can say with some confidence that they were not made before the year 1808 or after the year 1815. Hence they must have been in use throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo by the Regiments engaged in these campaigns.

My reasons are as follows:—

Since the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Rifle

Regiment did not return from the Monte Video Expedition until the end of 1807, it is clear that they would not have Monte Video engraved on their appointments until the following year, at the earliest. Also since the Regiment did not drop its numeral of "95" until February 1816 (when it was ordered to be taken out of the numbered Regiments of the Line and to be styled "The Rifle Brigade") it is easy to fix the latest limit.

Further, since the Grenadiers likewise dropped their numeral after Waterloo, their sling must date prior to 1816.

Lastly, the sling of the 60th King's Royal Rifles cannot be later than 1824, in which year they ceased to be known by their old title.

Everything however points to these belts being of the same age 1808-1816.

With regard to the genealogy of these slings, the vendor assured me that they all came from the collection of General Lord Hill and were described as "relics of the Peninsular War," and that among other things, Lord Hill made a complete collection of the "drum-slings" which were worn by the troops under his command. Personally, I am not inclined to believe this statement—no doubt made in good faith—in its entirety, for the reason that the 1st Battalion 60th was not employed in the Peninsula. Messrs. Spink and Son inform me that Lord Hill's collection was sold and dispersed at Shrewsbury in 1895.

I now come to a point of considerable Regimental interest. All who have studied the subject of British medals and decorations are aware of the system of granting "Regimental medals" which existed over a century ago. These were commonly granted by

Generals or by Regimental Officers to commemorate actions where certain individuals had especially distinguished themselves. In the Rifle Regiment, such medals were granted for Copenhagen, Monte Video, the Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and St. Sebastian.

In the earlier numbers of the CHRONICLE, repeated references will be found to some of these, together with illustrations. But, apparently, in addition to this granting of Regimental medals for famous actions, the Regiment carried the names of some of them on its appointments as is witnessed by these so-called drum-slings. Now it is well-known that the first Peninsular "Honours" were not granted to the Regiment until 7 December, 1820, and that Copenhagen and "Monte Video" were not officially granted until 22 March 1821 (see Cope, p. 221). Hence these "Honours" engraved on the fittings to the sling must be viewed like the medals of this period, as being of Regimental origin.

I now come to the last question which these slings involuntarily raise. What were they for? Undoubtedly those of the 1st Guards and 1st Battalion 60th were drum-slings, but the Rifles had no drummers from the time of their earliest formation but had "men to act as bugle-horns" in their place. There are two possible answers to this question. The Horse Guards in all their documents and returns persistently ignored the existence of buglers for many years after they had been well established, not only in the Rifle Regiment but in other corps. The pay lists only show "Drummers and Fifers." It is possible that these drum-slings were therefore issued to the Regiment and that they were employed as bugle-slings. In order to test the practicability of this, I sent for Mr. Connor, formerly Band-

master of the 2nd Battalion and now at the Sandhurst College, and asked his opinion. He stated that the slings undoubtedly were regulation drum-slings, but that after experimenting with them he found they could be perfectly well used as "bugle-slings."

The other possible alternative is that there is evidence that Battalions in the Peninsular War managed to create regimental bands and of course, in all such, side-drummers are a necessity. Readers of George Simmons' diary (A British Rifleman) will recall how on 15 June, 1813, when the Rifles crossed the Ebro on the march to Vittoria he states: "Our band struck up the 'Downfall of Paris,' which was followed by a national tune or two to remind us of Old England and absent friends." I take it such excursions in music were beyond the powers of our Buglers!

Here I must leave the matter. Possibly further information may come to hand later on.

I now come to the question of the formation of a Regimental Museum, which I am glad to say has at last attracted the attention it deserves. In the CHRONICLE, 1901, p. 116, will be found a reference to this scheme which I originally discussed with two old comrades in the 60th, the late Prince Christian Victor and Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Buchanan-Riddell. Both of these gallant officers were keen on the subject and had they survived the war, would, I feel certain, have supported the present proposals most energetically.

I attach the draft of the scheme as drawn up last November, and sent to me for publication.

GREENJACKET HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

The idea of a Joint Museum between the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade has been suggested from various sources.

In accordance with a wish expressed by certain Riflemen, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Coke and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton met to consider the question, and now venture to submit the following suggestions for discussion among their brother Officers of both Regiments :

(1) In view of the large number of historical documents, relics and objects of interest connected with the long and varied histories of both Regiments, it is considered that the time has arrived when it is advisable to collect by degrees the same, and place them under proper care and supervision for the benefit of the present and later generations of Riflemen.

(2) It is obvious that the place at present best suited to such a Museum would be Winchester, the Depôt and base of both Regiments.

(3) It is suggested that the Museum should consist of a collection of objects of historical interest, and of papers, letters, despatches and documents of historical value connected with the histories of both Regiments, and that it might form a branch of the existing Green Jacket Club with a Sub-Committee to administer the same.

(4) It has been suggested that the Town Council of Winchester might possibly co-operate with the objects in view, and there is reason to believe that they might place at the disposal of the Sub-Committee of the Museum Branch of the Green Jacket Club the West Gate Guard Room at the end of High Street, and close to the main gate of the Barracks, at Winchester, now partly used for the purposes of a City Museum.

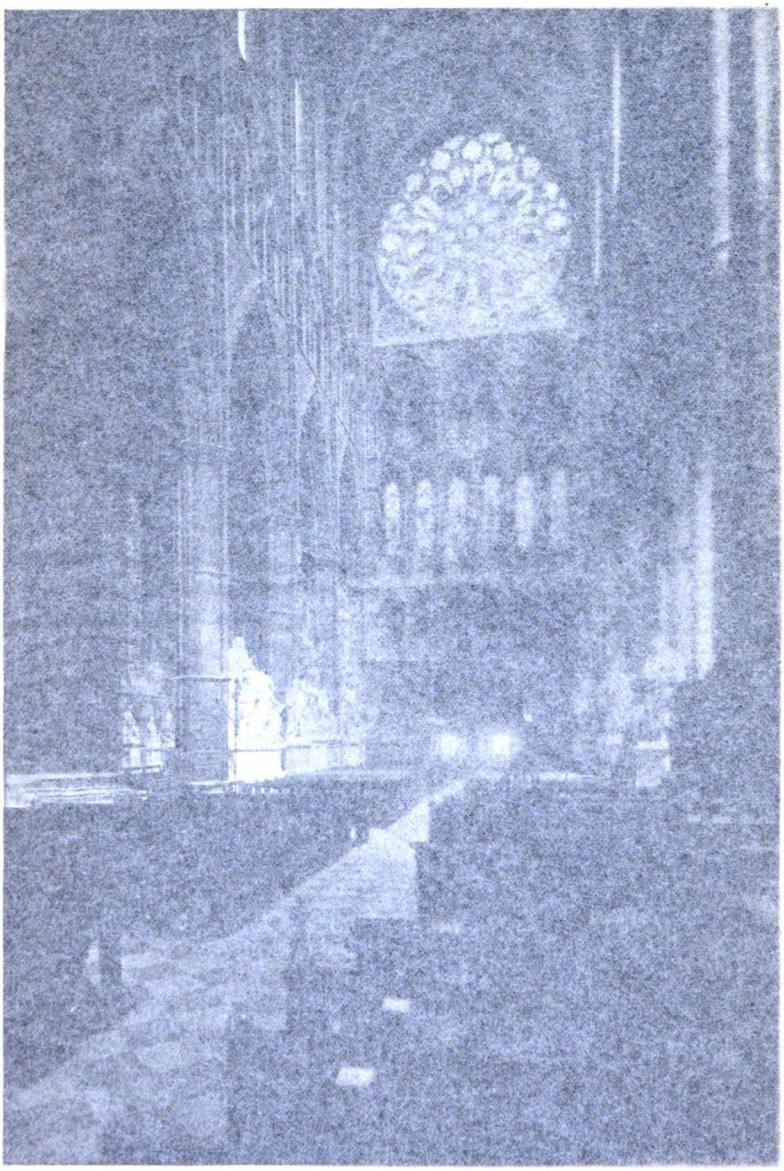
The Museum thus partly housed in a place of much historic interest, might further be supplemented by one or two rooms in Winchester Barracks, by permission of the Officer Commanding the Rifle Depôt, for the custody of papers and documents. A nucleus would thus be made for a museum such as described in para. 3 without much difficulty or serious initial expense. A paid Curator would be required.

(5) It is considered that the want of such a Museum is generally felt by both Regiments, not only to save the large and increasing expense on the part of Battalions for carriage and maintenance of objects of historical interest now in their charge, but also as a means of preserving for future genera-

tions what is not only of Regimental but of National and Imperial interest connected with the varied histories of both Regiments.

(6) It is obvious that upon the creation of such a Museum under the direct supervision of the Green Jacket Club, an incentive would be given to officers and others who have served in both Regiments to give upon loan or bequeath objects or documents of historical value for the future advantage of their Regiments and of future generations of Riflemen.

(7) It is proposed therefore that during the coming year this question should be carefully considered by the Regimental Clubs of both Regiments, and that, if approved, a Committee representative of both be appointed to consider the matter and submit recommendations.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

Memorial Lights to Six Officers who fell during the Indian Mutiny 1857-58
Three belonged to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade

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RIFLE BRIGADE MEMORIALS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By Colonel W. Verner.

It may not be generally known to those serving in the Regiment that Westminster Abbey contains several memorials to Officers of the Rifle Brigade who have given their lives in their Country's service.

After the Indian Mutiny, six windows or "lights" were placed in the North Transept in memory of six British Officers who had died during the campaigns of 1857-8. Of these six, three belonged to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Major-General C. R. H. Nicholl, who first brought the matter to my notice, sent me some notes on the subject and a most excellent photograph, which is reproduced here.

In this view of the North Transept it will be seen that immediately above the central doorway are six windows. In 1860, stained glass was inserted in these to commemorate the six officers. Looking at the illustration given and counting from left to right, these windows are allotted as follows:—

(1) William G. H. Bankes, Cornet, 7th Hussars.

(2) Lovick Emilius Cooper, Ensign, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

(3) William R. Moorsom, Captain, 52nd Light Infantry.

(4) William Frederick Thynne, Captain, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

(5) Charles John Woodford, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

(6) Sir Henry Barnard, General.

Below the third window there is a brass plate let into the floor of the Cathedral upon which are recorded the above names. This plate is reported to me as having been "wholly covered with matting and concealed" upon the occasion when Colonel Boyle, in compliance with my request, recently paid a visit to the Abbey to identify the Memorial Windows.

A few words as to the six gallant men whose services are thus commemorated may be of interest.

During the Mutiny, the 7th Hussars were in close comradeship with the 2nd Battalion and young Cornet Bankes was one of those who fell in the famous charge and pursuit of the Mutineers near the Raptee.

Ensign Cooper had about two and a-half years' service when he was very severely wounded before Lucknow on 11 March, 1858; he died a week later.

Captain Moorsom was a brother of Colonel H. M. Moorsom, of the Rifle Brigade, and was a young officer of brilliant promise. When only 23 years of age, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Outram, he planned the famous retreat from Cawnpore Residency and subsequently he laid out the Alumbagh entrenched camp. He was killed near the Iron Bridge at Lucknow when seeking a position to post some guns by desire of Outram. Five days before his death he had been promoted to Captain in the 13th Light Infantry for "distinguished service," but he never knew of this, and lived and died a 52nd man.

Captain Thynne had been present at the Battle of the Alma and at the siege of Sebastopol; he was desperately wounded near the Iron Bridge by a round-shot and died a few hours afterwards.

Colonel Woodford had served in the Cape War of 1851-3 with the 1st Battalion and throughout the Crimean Campaign. He had the clasps for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol and the Legion of Honour.

General Barnard, who had served with distinction in the Crimea and commanded the Field Force in India, died of cholera after the siege of Delhi in 1857.

For the benefit of those who may wish to inspect these windows, it may be as well that I should point out that the "Westminster Abbey Guide," Nineteenth Edition, is both misleading and incorrect in several particulars relating to them.

The reference therein to "seven" windows has puzzled visitors, there are six only in the North Transept, the seventh, to Brigadier-General Henry Adrian Hope, being at the end of the West Aisle. He was killed in the Oudh Campaign in 1858, not in 1855 as stated on p. 20 of the Guide Book. In the same paragraph it is said that Ensign Cooper was killed at Cawnpore, whereas, as we know, he fell at Lucknow; also Cornet Bankes is styled "Ensign"!

But what is far more misleading than any such minor errors is the fact that in the Official Guide Book, the six windows are enumerated in the wrong order. How wrong can be best understood by comparing the list we give (numbered 1 to 6) and that given on p. 20 of the Guide. I give especial prominence to this since several Riflemen who have been to look at the Windows have told me that, owing to their height above the floor, it is very difficult to read the inscriptions and hence the importance of being forewarned that the official list is wrongly arranged. It is refreshing to think that soldiers are not the only people in this world who at times make mistakes when drafting orders!

Not far from the window to Adrian Hope in the West Aisle, and in a corner high up on the walls so as to be almost indecipherable, is a plain brass tablet in memory of yet another Rifleman, none less than our Founder, Major-General Coote Manningham, who died as is well known, from the effects of the Corunna Campaign. The inscription on this runs as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of Major-General Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th or Rifle Regiment of Infantry and Equerry to the King.

"In testimony of a friendship which, commenced in early youth, was matured and confirmed by time, remains unchilled by death, and humbly looks for a re-union in Eternity.

"The distinguished soldier to whom friendship erects this inadequate memorial began his career of military action at the Siege of Gibraltar and concluded it at the victory of Corunna, to which his skill and gallantry conspicuously contributed; he fell an early victim to the vicissitudes of climate and the severities of war, and died the 26 August, 1809, aged 44.

"Yet, reader, regard not his fate as premature since his cup of glory was full, and he was not summoned till his virtue and patriotism had achieved, even here, a brilliant recompense, for his name is engraven on the annals of his country.

"In him the man and the Christian tempered the warrior and England might proudly present him to the world as the model of the British soldier."

NOTES, 1911.

At the Coronation of His Majesty in June, the Regiment was represented by a detachment from the 1st Battalion under Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, whilst, on the occasion of the King's visit to India, the 2nd Battalion took part in the reviews at Calcutta.

In March, Major Sir E. Grogan was appointed Military Attaché to the South American Republics, and attached to the British Embassy at Buenos Ayres. In response to our request, he has sent us some interesting notes on his first experiences of the districts he has visited.

Captain H. R. M. Howard was appointed to the Gymnastic Staff in Ireland at the end of April.

In June Captain S. E. Hollond was appointed Brigade-Major at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Rifleman Rodrick Macgregor's fine group of medals, consisting of the Victoria Cross, the Crimean, Indian Mutiny and Turkish medals, were placed in the 2nd Battalion Collection at Winchester on 6 June.

Captain Arthur Glyn, late of the Grenadiers, most generously presented the Regiment with the Victoria Cross won by Rifleman R. Humpston. This Cross is at present in the 2nd Battalion Medal case hanging in line with those won by Riflemen J. Bradshaw and

R. Macgregor of the 2nd Battalion on the same occasion.

In our "Retrospect of twenty-one years of the Chronicle," in last year's issue, there is a mistake on p. 141. General Sir John Ross (then Major Ross) raised the Camel Corps in the Indian Mutiny in 1858; the 3rd Battalion was raised by Majors Harding and Elrington in 1855; and the 4th Battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel Elrington two years later.

Upon the occasion of the King's visit to Portsmouth for the Naval Review in June, he inspected a number of veterans both of the Navy and Army who had fought in the Crimea, the Baltic, the Mutiny, and in China. There were 140 present, "many of them very infirm and others maimed," according to the report. The "father" of the lot was Rifleman Michael Flinnegan, aged 94, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

In July the following appeared in several papers:—"When Colour-Sergeant Mark Hampton, late of the Rifle Brigade, lay on his death-bed at Chelmsford, he said to his daughters: 'Stand me up so that I can die like a soldier.'"

In August Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Strachey, late of the Regiment, was promoted Colonel, and employed as an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office.

Captain H. M. Wilson, 3rd Battalion, was appointed Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps at Oxford in succession to Major R. C. Maclachlan.

It was notified in September that Major-General J. S. Cowans, who holds the position of Director-

General of the Territorial Force, would succeed to the post of Quarter-Master-General to the Forces on 2 April, 1912.

Captain W. Pitt-Taylor was nominated for admission to the Staff College on 9 September.

Our Colonel-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and the Princess Patricia, sailed for Canada on October 6 to take up the post of Governor-General there.

Captain H. C. Buller, 3rd Battalion, went out with H.R.H. as A.D.C.

On 6 December Colonel Walter N. Congreve, V.C., who for some years past has been Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, was appointed to command the 18th Infantry Brigade at Lichfield with the rank of Brigadier-General.

On 15 December, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Biddulph succeeded Colonel Hon. C. Fortescue in command of the 1st Battalion.

In addition to the two Victoria Crosses added to the Regimental collections during the year, two very interesting drum or bugle slings were secured. These had been worn during the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, and were inscribed "Copenhagen and Monte Video" on one side, and "The Rifle Regiment," with a "95" on a stud on the reverse side. Illustrations of these, with a full description will be found elsewhere. Another rare Regimental relic purchased for the Regiment is a Decoration for the Storming of Monte Video.

For this the thanks of the Regiment are due to Captain John Harington, who, upon its coming into the market, promptly collected the money and secured it. We hope to give a description of this, and an illustration as well, in our next issue.

THE acquisition of these trophies of great Regimental interest and the offer on the part of certain Officers to present other valuable Regimental relics has brought the subject of forming a Regimental Museum once again to the front. We invite all our readers' attention to the general scheme in furtherance of such an object, which has been sent to us for publication.

EVERY Rifleman possessed of an artistic temperament must deplore the singularly ugly design of the most recent sealed pattern of our famous Regimental Badge. The beauty of the old Maltese cross surmounted by the Crown and encircled by the wreath, as worn by us since the year 1824, is acknowledged by all, and it would seem at first as if it were almost impossible to spoil its graceful proportions and outline. But those charged with the task of adding to it a few more battle "Honours" have triumphantly proved their capacity for such an untoward act of vandalism. For the laurel wreath, as it is now, is strangled by a tightly wound ribbon which completely destroys its appearance and is painfully suggestive of a badly adjusted medical bandage or an ill-wound putty. The Crown also is most unsuitably placed and it is an open question whether it is correctly designed. Lastly, the battle "Honours" are arranged, or rather disarranged, with marvellous ingenuity and with a sad lack of proportion. Thus the hard fighting and splendid services of two Battalions

throughout the years 1857-59 during the Indian Mutiny, are commemorated by "Lucknow" placed upside down (as viewed on a pouch-belt), so as to be illegible, whereas the minor affairs of Ashantee and Afghanistan, where there was little fighting, are alike given undue prominence. We would invite all who read this to compare the Badge on the cover of this CHRONICLE with that on the issues prior to 1910. So far as we can learn, it would seem that the last people to be consulted in the matter of the pattern of the Badge are those who enjoy the privilege of wearing it.

THE reorganization of the Rifle Brigade Club and its extension from being concerned only with the Annual Regimental Dinner to an organization embracing the Veterans' Association, the Jorrocks' Club, sundry Regimental details, and last, but not least, our CHRONICLE, has been recently carried out. A full account of the original inception and successive stages of the development of the Club to its present satisfactory condition is given elsewhere. At the time of our going to press the membership of the Club numbers over 300.

UPON the occasion of the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom from the post of Honorary Secretary to the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club—a post he had filled so admirably for over forty years (1870-1911)—it was decided that a Presentation should be made to him as a small acknowledgment from Past and Present Riflemen of his excellent work in connection with the Regimental Dinner Club.

H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief was pleased to select two silver bowls, replicas of two in Warwick Castle, of the period of George II. On these were inscribed the names of about 200 brother Riflemen who had joined in presenting Colonel Moorsom with this mark of their affection and esteem.

THE work on the "History of the Regiment" is progressing. Owing to the severe illness of the Editor in the autumn, he was compelled to lay it aside for three months. Since then the compilation of the CHRONICLE has taken up most of his available time, but it is hoped that the first Part of the History will be brought out this summer.

DURING the past year there have been severe casualties among the ranks of our Crimean and Mutiny Veterans. Of the eight whose deaths it has been our sad task to record, three, Colonels Hon. H. Campbell, Bramston and Harington-Stuart, served in the Crimea; two, Colonels Hon. C. Edwardes and Dugdale, served in the Indian Mutiny; and one, General Sir Seymour Blane, served both in the Crimea and the Mutiny.

WITH reference to the first inception of the CHRONICLE, it has been pointed out to the Editor that before Colonel L. V. Swaine wrote to him in 1890, the idea had been already put forward from a different quarter, Major Arthur Montgomery, in conjunction with his two subalterns, Lieutenants Arthur Hood and Frederick Lawrence, who offered to take the financial risks, having sent out circulars on the subject and written to Colonel Boyle to ask him to take the post of Editor.

Colonel Boyle, in declining the honour, suggested the present Editor, who had for some time previously urged the advantages of having an Annual for the four Battalions of the Regiment. But so far as the Editor is concerned, the first definite information he received on the matter was in a letter from Colonel Swaine, asking him to take the part of Editor and start the CHRONICLE, as stated in the CHRONICLE for 1910.

JUST as we are going to press we have received a most interesting account from Canada of the old Riflemen now living near Hamilton, whom His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief inspected when he visited that place on 1 December. This account appears later in the volume.

By a curious coincidence, a reference to these discharged Riflemen will be found in Colonel Montgomery's account of "Service with the 1st Battalion in Canada."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1st BATTALION.

Colchester,
October, 1911.

Dear Editor,

Now that we are safely home in England again, having left that much-maligned and distressful country, for this "peaceful" land of aliens, hooligans, and strikers, we can look back on a really strenuous time, chiefly noted for the fact that every week produced some new excitement. Lovers of night attacks, Royal Reviews, or policeman's duties, all had their innings, and the excitement of taking a few days' leave was greatly added to by the fact that there was always the chance of being recalled at short notice.

In the early part of the year the Dublin legal world was much excited over the motor case in which Leyland was defendant. Those of us who attended the Court were struck by the entire lack of manners displayed by Ireland's leading barristers. We also wondered how a collision between two cars, the driver of each of which said he was only going five miles an hour, could lead to such a terrific smash! The jury's verdict was never given, as the plaintiff was found dead in bed the night before, and the only people who profited by the business were the barristers and solicitors.

Cox, Bernard, Vivian and Grogan left during the winter, the latter to take up the duties of Military Attaché to the South American Republics. Stephens

PARADING IN RICHMOND BARRACKS [illegible] WITH [illegible] COLONEL IN CHIEF
F.M. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[illegible] BATTALION.

COLCHESTER,
October, 1911.

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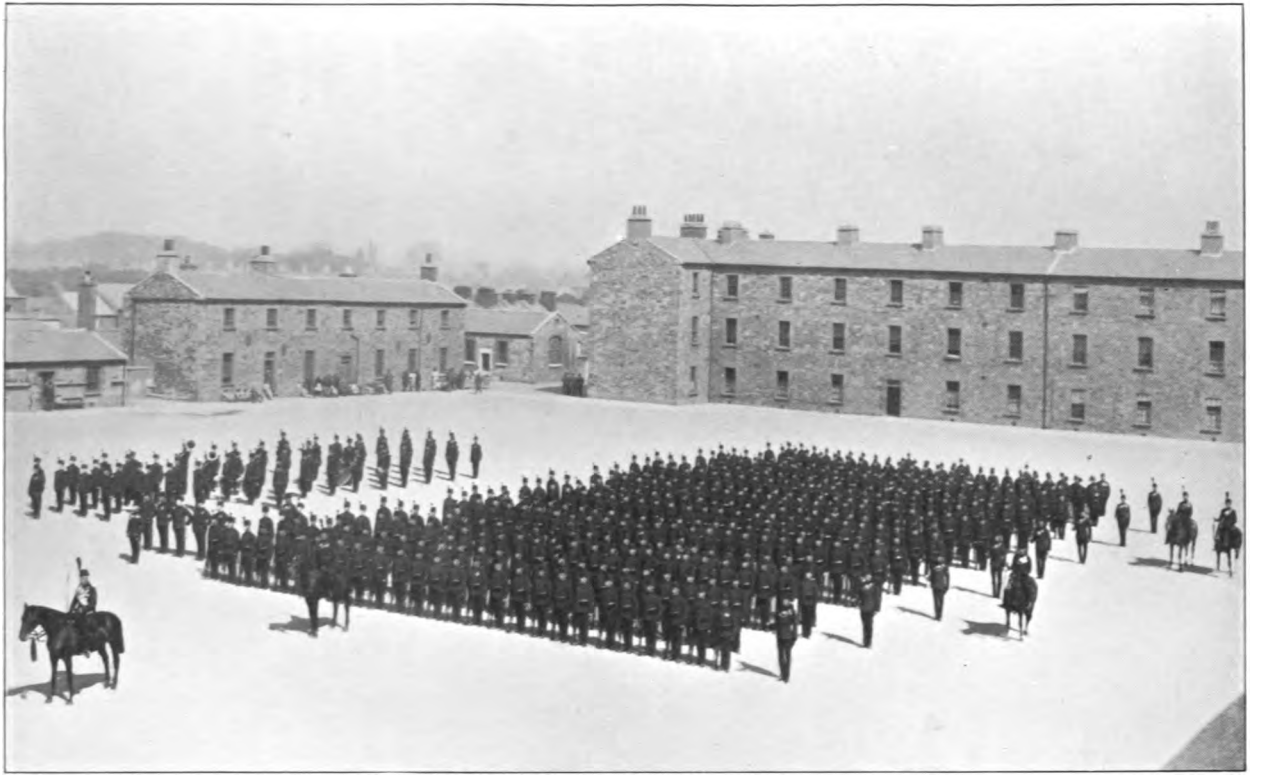


1st BATTALION.

PARADING IN RICHMOND BARRACKS, DUBLIN, 12 JULY, 1911, WITH THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, F.M. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AT ITS HEAD.

joined us early in the year and took over second in command from Maitland, who resumed command of a company.

Salmon rejoined us from the Mounted Infantry in South Africa, and soon after, Harman, Baring and Gilliat arrived, though the latter only stayed with us a short time. We thus started the year as usual, with an almost new set of Company Commanders.

The Regimental Point-to-Point was held in Meath, but a difficulty about selecting dates prevented the entries being as large as they should have been, considering that there were two Battalions in Ireland together. The racing however was very good. Liddell provided the first and second in the Light-Weight Race, but was unfortunately on the wrong one himself, much to the discomfiture of his supporters.

The 13th Brigade Competitions were decided in February. We again won the Hockey Competition, and were second in the Long Distance Running.

Company Training occupied March and April, and by the end of that time we were all familiar with such well-known spots as Ticknock and Woodbine. Our new Brigadier, General Capper, took over command of the Brigade in April, and Price-Davies had already arrived as Brigade-Major.

Richmond Barracks were full to overflowing for Punchestown, and several lucky people had an opportunity of enjoying the smells and draughts of the "Rookery," a building which was condemned as unfit to be inhabited—except by Army Officers—about the time of the Crimean War. Hopes are entertained that soon it will be blown down or fall down of its own accord.

The Battalion Boxing Club got up a very good

display at the end of Punchestown week. The chief item on the programme was the contest between a leading amateur from Dublin University and George Lindsay. Unfortunately at the last moment the Dublin amateur got influenza. Some of us think that perhaps on the whole he was a lucky man.

The first of our many trips out of Dublin took place early in May, when we went to Kilbride for Musketry. We were extraordinarily lucky in our weather and Lord Haldane was correspondingly unlucky, in the large amount of Proficiency Pay to which the Battalion became entitled. "A" Company were Best Shooting Company for the second year in succession.

Half the Battalion came straight back to Dublin, but the other four Companies did their Company Marches *en route*, and for four days Salmon and Pitt-Taylor waged a fierce war. The worst reverse which Salmon suffered was when one of his own patrols, who pretended to be the enemy, spread alarm and despondency among a small party of his own recruits.

The Battalion did not figure on the King's Birthday Parade in Phœnix Park, but in order to make our presence felt we mounted Boyle on Bernard's horse, and sent him to do galloper to the General. Right nobly he played his part, for as soon as the *feu-de-joie* commenced, horse and rider charged down upon the General and almost succeeded in bearing him to the ground. This excitement caused Lord Aberdeen's horse to open its eyes for the first and only time during the Review.

The early part of June was spent in Dublin, except for four Companies who did Company marches. Our representative detachment for the Coronation consisted of three Officers and fifty other ranks; volunteers were

forthcoming in large numbers visions of a pretty coloured ribbon being a powerful inducement. The Colonel, Bernard and the Sergeant-Major, went to take charge of a Provisional Battalion, and Pitt-Taylor commanded the Battalion representative contingent. Morrish managed to get out of going and as a reward for his conduct has since received the Coronation Medal.

We were well represented at Westminster Abbey, where Mansel and Lascelles carried gold rods, the latter being thus able to add another to his ever-increasing row of decorations. The Coronation party enjoyed their trip very much. They camped in Regent's Park near the Zoological Gardens, where crowds of Londoners found endless amusement in watching officers and men changing their clothes. It was no uncommon sight to see anything up to a dozen people gazing in at the tent of some modest individual who was preparing to have a bath. The positions allotted to us in the streets were very good, especially the first day when we were in Parliament Square. Here we met ex-Sergeant Major Lacey, who was present with the Kneller Hall band (not as conductor), and we also had the pleasure of seeing Follett march by at the head of a Company of Sandhurst Cadets. The entrainment at Addison Road on returning to Dublin was a scene of confusion which will not be easily forgotten, especially by a Welsh Regiment of the 13th Brigade, who put their arms and equipment into the train, but were themselves left on the platform.

A fortnight's Battalion Training followed the Coronation. We camped at Rathmore in County Kildare, about seventeen miles from Dublin. The weather was very good and we enjoyed it thoroughly. During our stay

there we held the great annual football match, Officers *v.* Sergeants. As a result two Sergeants occupied beds in the Royal Infirmary for several weeks.

On return to Dublin we made ready for the King's visit. We lined Upper Leeson Street during the State entry, and the enthusiasm of the people of Dublin was too much for all the officers' chargers, except the Colonel's. Stephens took a far more prominent place in the procession than he had originally intended. H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief dined with us at Richmond Barracks, and on the morning of the Royal Review in the Park, led the Battalion down to the Review ground, and marched past the King at its head. Our last function was to find a Guard of Honour for the King on his departure from Dublin, and also to line the street outside Westland Row Station. This was performed satisfactorily, as soon as we and the crowd had succeeded in clearing away the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who as usual were a great hindrance to traffic.

About this time we were delighted to hear of Sergeant Bradbury's success at Bisley, where he won the Silver Jewel in the Army Championship. He is a most consistent performer, and has the power of always making a good score when it is most required. He had been fifth and ninth in the same competition the two previous years.

Nothing except the Annual General's Inspection occurred after the King's visit, until our second trip to Kilbride for Field Firing on 31 July. We were not quite so lucky in our weather this second time, but were able to do some good practice with rifle and revolver for the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting.

A vast army, 400 strong, set off to the Curragh in August, and when they had met an even stronger host

from Tipperary, the other regiments (except the Sussex Regiment, who struggled with success against fearful odds) resigned themselves to the inevitable. The Machine Gun Team under Micklem, and Sergeant Sievwright, led off in great style by winning the Machine Gun Competition, against thirty-five other teams, their performance being one of the features of the Rifle Meeting. The prize, that every one was most anxious to win, was the King's Cup, presented this year for the first time, and to be won by the unit which was most successful at the Meeting; so many points being given for first, second and third, in each event. It was not long before we and the 3rd Battalion began to forge ahead and when, owing to the railway strike, this Battalion and several others had to leave the meeting a day before it finished, we had established such a commanding lead that the Committee awarded us the Cup. We were very pleased at securing it, as it was our last appearance at the Curragh Rifle Meeting, and when we return it to be competed for next year we feel quite confident that it will not leave the Regiment. One of the pleasantest parts of our time at the Curragh was a "camp fire," given by the two Battalions. Thanks largely to Colour-Sergeant Williams' efforts, both as organizer and performer, it was a great success.

On hurrying back from the Rifle Meeting breathing out threatenings against all strikers, we found Morrish with valise packed ready to start for England, but it was not to be, and our only duty was to guard Kingsbridge Station for one night.

The strike having collapsed we were able to enjoy the Dublin Horse Show, and its attendant gaieties. There were dances enough to satisfy the most exacting, and, as at every function of that kind in Dublin now-

adays, "all were welcome as long as they paid their sovereign."

The Battalion Athletic Sports on the Regimental Birthday were a great success in every way, even the weather being kind. The Company Relay Race, in which officers performed this year for the first time, was the chief feature. "C" Company won the Athletic Shield, and for once in a way got the better of their great rivals, "A" Company, though by only a narrow margin.

During the next ten days the German scare fever was very acute, and we were momentarily awaiting orders to march out to battle. So great was the tension that one night fifteen overworked officers, taking a well deserved spell of leave, were hurriedly recalled by telegram. Soberer counsels prevailing next day, we were allowed to send fifteen other wires cancelling the previous ones. That the second telegrams were in many cases received before the first is still a matter upon which the postal authorities can throw no light.

On 11 September, we started for Shillelagh in County Wicklow to do Brigade Training. We camped on the banks of the Shillelagh River on land belonging to Lord Fitzwilliam, and manœuvred all over his property. We had some really good field-days in glorious weather over the most lovely country, and shall always look back with pleasure to the time we spent there. Towards the end of Brigade Training rumours of a railway strike in Dublin began to reach us and our start for Divisional Training was postponed in consequence. We at length received orders that Divisional Training would come off as usual followed by an inspection by Sir John French. We were all ready to march the following day to join the rest of the 5th

Division, when that very evening, whilst we were inflicting a heavy defeat at football, by eight goals to one, on the Officers of the Wiltshire Regiment, orders came for the Brigade to return to Dublin at once. Great uncertainty was felt as to how long the Dublin and South Eastern Railway would take to collect the necessary trains, but we were awakened the following morning by orders to strike camp and entrain in an hour and a quarter. The camp certainly came down in record time and about midday a tired engine deposited us all in Dublin, much to the relief of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Kingsbridge and Inchicore were put under our care, and soon after dinner on the second night an appeal for help came from the Railway Authorities. Salmon and Ovey led out a hundred stalwarts, who as usual on arrival found a few small boys to greet them. They however consoled themselves for the want of excitement, by being photographed in various warlike poses, and duly appeared in the illustrated papers.

From now, until we left Dublin, we had two Companies constantly on duty at Kingsbridge and Inchicore, their chief duty at the latter place being to guard the families of railway men who had refused to strike. Two other companies sat in barracks ready to furnish reinforcements, but the Irish striker is intelligent enough not to knock up against the soldiers. All he dislikes is the police and his contempt for the Dublin Metropolitan Police is shared by us all. One officer showed wisdom and hurried off on a fortnight's leave, but the rest of us had a wretched time, as the strike dragged on for three weeks, in spite of the combined efforts of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Larkin (the strike leader), to make the railway

companies "climb down." The strikers finally gave in the very day after we left Ireland.

We started for Colchester on 3 October, after three farewell inspection parades by Generals Lyttelton, Campbell, and Capper. We must hope that we really deserve the various nice things that were said about us. It was a sad moment when we marched past Sir Neville Lyttelton for the last time, but we trust that when he becomes Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion we shall have many chances of again seeing him on parade.

The Irish Sea worked itself into a fury at our approach and after a boisterous passage, which was too much for most of us, a pallid crew stepped ashore at Holyhead.

We all like what we have seen of this place very much. The barracks are a pleasant change after Richmond and there is plenty for people to do, whatever their taste; whether they wish to shoot fat pheasants or hunt with several packs of hounds which are within reach of barracks.

The Football team, who were not very successful in Dublin last year, should have a grand chance of working themselves up and we hope that the Hockey team will win further laurels, although Colour-Sergeant Tayler, who took so much interest in it, will be greatly missed.

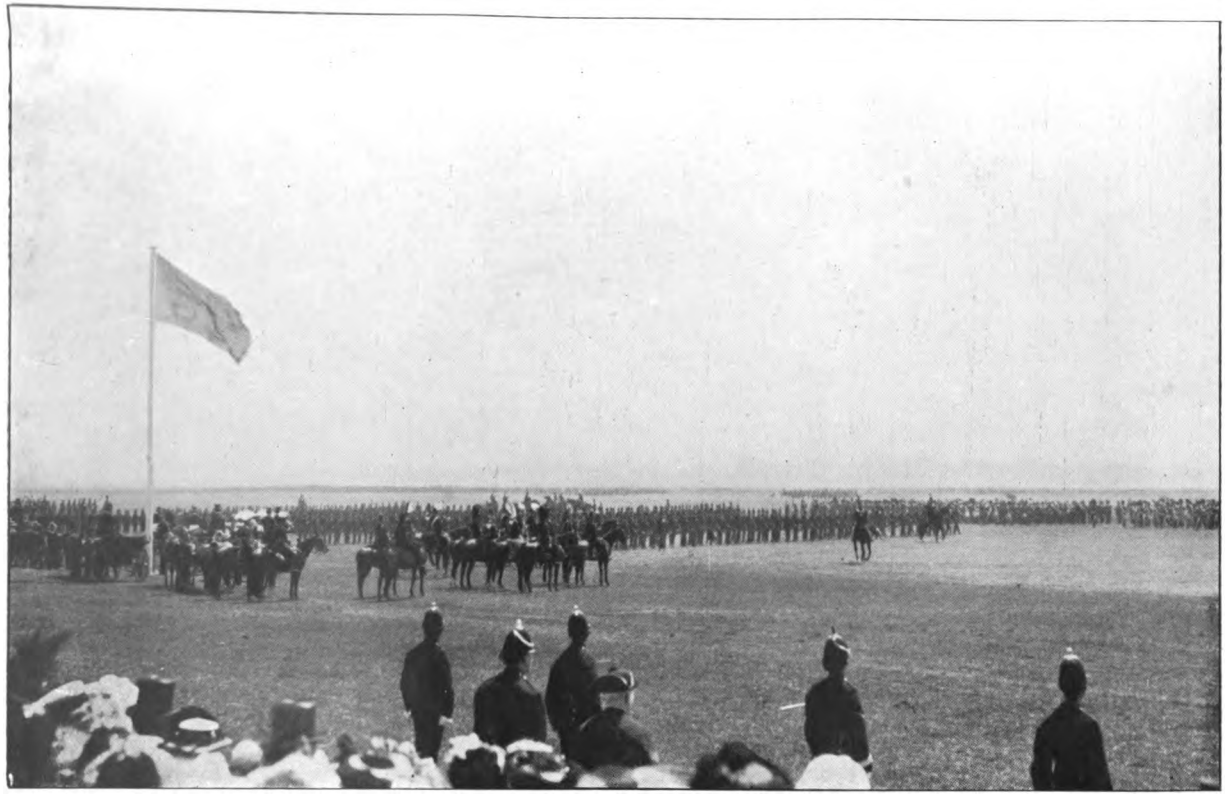
Bayonet Fighting has come on enormously during the last year. The Battalion Team, led by Colour-Sergeant Coyne, only just failed to qualify for Olympia last spring, and next year we are very hopeful of doing well in the Eastern Command Military Tournament.

With a range at our door, Musketry will be easy, and altogether we are looking forward to a very good time.

Shortly after writing this we shall lose the Colonel,

1st [illegible]

MARCHING PAST H.M. THE KING AT THE [illegible]



1st BATTALION.

MARCHING PAST H.M. THE KING AT THE ROYAL REVIEW, PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN, 12 JULY, 1911.

whose time is up in December. The Battalion will miss him sadly as he has been with us ever since the South African War, but we hope it will not be long before we see him commanding a Brigade. It is interesting to note—as showing how often the officers in a Battalion change—that the Colonel has had 70 different officers under him during the four years he has had command.

With best love to all Riflemen,

Ever yours,

1 B.R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA,
December, 1911.

DEAR EDITOR,

Sooner or later all good things must come to an end, for in six weeks' time or less we say good-bye to Calcutta. Our time here both during the hot and cold weather has been pure, unadulterated bliss.

The Boxwallahs, Calcutta's merchant princes, have one and all received us with open arms and houses. We can but hope we have so responded to their kindness as to make our departure on 15 January a cause of some regret to them.

On 16 November all the troops in Calcutta were turned out to bid farewell to the Viceroy. Farewells of any kind are rather sad affairs, and this would have been as dismal as any other but for one amusing incident which took place at the close of the proceedings, namely, the wreck of the glittering staff when the troops responded to the Commander-in-Chief's call for three cheers for His Excellency.

The new Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, was proclaimed on the 23rd with the usual pomp and ceremony.

Just about this time when Calcutta was beginning to wake up for its winter season of sport and gaiety, Pigot most unfortunately went down with appendicitis, and had to be operated on, thus missing all the joys of the season. Having the constitution of an ox, the hardiest animal we can think of for the moment, he soon got over the operation, but the doctors would not

hear of him playing polo for six months. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and this was no exception to the rule, as his ponies were very useful to the polo team during their very successful tour, an account of which appears in another place.

The racing season began on 1 December. Although the Battalion did not own very much in the way of race-horses they were very regular attendants at the weekly Saturday meetings. Wood, our only owner, was successful with his pony Beryl at Tollygunge.

As a rule, December in Calcutta does not call for very much military activity. We did, however, send one Company under Bond with Crosbie and Fellowes as his subalterns to Jamalpur to teach the East Indian Railway Volunteers a little of our profession. Nobody more suited for the job could have been sent than poor Bond. He was always quite capable of holding up his end when heckled by some of the more barrack-room lawyer-ary (if we may use this expression) members of the Volunteer Force, and generally managed from all accounts to make them see the error of their ways.

Real soldiering in the shape of manœuvres began on 30 January when the Battalion started for Midnapore. The journey was a fairly comfortable one, part by train and part by road. Marching in this part of India is, however, dull, as there is no sport of any kind to be got at the end of the day's march. The manœuvres themselves were neither very exciting nor instructive, consisting as they did of many different schemes. We even fought two different schemes in one day, a thing that annoyed us very much as it affected our stomachs. We started in the morning to attack an almost impregnable position, and sent our transport containing the day's rations by a somewhat longer route to ensure its

safety from capture. It certainly escaped capture at the hands of the enemy, but we never caught it ourselves either, till long after dark, for we were ordered after taking the position with the greatest dash, to join forces with the defenders, and start off at once in the opposite direction to fight a new battle!

If only the photograph Harman and the Mess Sergeant Barber tried to take at 10 p.m. when the carts were regained, with the aid of some yards of magnesium wire, had come out, a truly excellent view of a Homeric feast would have been the result. Midnapore, though but a small place since the indigo industry has come to an end, does its best to keep Polo going. Enough men not being forthcoming in the station to make a game of polo, two very sporting ladies used to play to make up numbers. Polo days in consequence quite attracted us when other duties permitted, as no one had ever seen ladies playing serious polo before.

The ladies of Midnapore gave a dance in honour of the troops. At this we certainly made our presence felt, at least Harman did by allowing his fair partner to fall heavily on the floor, and very nearly sitting on her himself.

A very welcome break of two days came in the middle of manœuvres during which some of us went to Calcutta to see the Crown Prince's Cup run for, while others under the ægis of the Colonel went shooting near Chaibassa, where they had a hard time of it, but the Colonel's labours were awarded by his shooting a bear. This was the first big game he had ever seen, and has so whetted his desire for big game shooting that he never misses an opportunity of going after it now.

On 22 February the Brigade started from Midnapore by road for Calcutta under command of the Colonel, and

after marching for three days in clouds of dust arrived at Kolaghat where we entrained and arrived here on the 25th. The health of the Battalion was excellent throughout the manœuvres.

On 6 March the G.O.C. inspected the Brigade, and various Officers, of the different Corps, tried their hand at Brigade Drill with very moderate success. On 10 March the Jalapahar Detachment, about 200 strong, left for the Hills, and we settled down to the hot weather programme of Company Training and Gymnastics. Soon after, Pigot and Fellowes, followed by Harman and Bond, sailed for Burma, the former to penetrate the wilds of Siam and the latter to shoot anything they could find in Burma. Neither party had much success in the shooting line, but saw a good deal of the country. Crosbie went to the Malay States after rubber and elephants, and several other officers went on shooting expeditions in various parts of India. The chief successes to chronicle were a tiger shot by the Colonel on the border of the Central Provinces and two leopards and two bears secured by Burton in Oussa. Biddulph left in March with the intention of making his way home through Central Asia. We had an occasional letter from him, though the Pay Authorities complained that they could not get any answer to several requests for receipts for pay. By the time this is written no doubt he is safe at home.

The rest of us played polo and golf with a little tennis thrown in, the climate at that time of the year not being conducive to the latter. The Viceroy again most kindly placed one of his bungalows at Barrackpore at our disposal, and every week-end four or five of us went out there, and found it a most agreeable change from the Fort.

At the end of May, Bond and Pigot, just returned from Burma, went off for 10 days' shooting in the Teesta Valley and within a few days of their return both were attacked by a most virulent form of malaria, peculiar to that district. They seemed to be holding their own and on the Monday poor Bond was able to smoke a pipe and read, but he had a relapse the same evening and never recovered consciousness again, passing away on Tuesday afternoon, 13 June. It was a terrible blow to us all and a great loss to the Battalion and Regiment. Pigot had a very bad time, but his strong constitution enabled him to pull through and in a month or so he was about again as usual.

With the arrival of the Monsoon, Society and more particularly the racing fraternity, began to return to Calcutta. The Gymkhana Meetings at Tollygunge had been well patronized by the Officers from the stands, but at last, after much heartburnings with regard to the weights, distance, &c., an event recorded in the papers as the "R.B. Scurry" was arranged. The Race was for Arab Polo Ponies, 2½ furlongs, catch-weights over 11 st. 11 lb., and no fewer than 9 entered of whom 8 went to the post. At the Selling Lottery held in the Mess, two or three nights before the race, at which most of the leading lights at Calcutta were present, form was so little known, despite various trials which had taken place, that there were three or four ponies about the same mark. However when the day arrived, a prominent trainer remembered that he had often saddled up Crosbie's pony Ptarmigan in by-gone years and he immediately became a hot favourite. He justified the confidence placed in him by winning by ½ length from Harman's Sir Rupert, owner up in each case.

Unfortunately the jockey failed to draw the weight

and the race was awarded to Sir Rupert. Pigot's "B" (Brockholes) was 2nd and Riley's Hamilcar (owner) 3rd. The two latter had the misfortune to be drawn on the outside and as the course is rather narrow they did not get on to the track until they had gone about a furlong. The Monsoon Meeting on the Calcutta Course provided many opportunities for the studying of form, while someone always had a tip straight from the owner for every race. In spite of this the Totalizator and the "books" generally managed to come out on top.

This year we had the customary Bergendal Sports on the Regimental Birthday, and also the customary rain, about 2 in. falling just before the hour when all the guests were due to arrive, transforming the Parade Ground into a lake. For all that, there was a large muster, both the Officers and Sergeants' Messes having their work cut out to entertain their numerous guests. The Sports themselves were a great success. There were the usual inter-company sack combat and pillow-fighting besides lime and bucket races, tilting at the bucket, Lloyd-Lindsay race and other events, comic and serious. The competitors at walking the greasy pole became so dexterous that the flag at the end of the pole representing a rupee was continually being taken and the help of the pioneers was called in to increase the difficulties.

A new turn this year took the shape of a Boar-Hunt the prize being the boar. After much haggling Harman and the Sergeant-Major produced two very agile jungly pigs, one of which gave a foretaste of his quality by escaping, when being inspected, and taking refuge after a short run under the Sergeant's Mess, where there is a sort of cellar which he entered by means of an open grating. He resisted the efforts

of several native boys and Battalion dogs for two or three hours, but at last a Rifleman managed to squeeze through the grating and secure him.

The two pigs were exercised daily by Pigot in the Commander-in-Chief's garden with the help of a few enthusiasts, and were produced on the day of the sports, trained to the hour. They both charged vigorously on being loosed, one breaking through the crowd which were six deep, and the other making his exit through the Officers' Tea Tent. Both were eventually captured after a good run, though a dog had a good deal to say to the capture of one.

The Klondyke Race proved a great attraction, as Mr. Graham had very kindly offered a real English sovereign, not often seen in these parts, to the man who brought a hidden treasure back to the starting post first.

The Tug-of-War was won by "D" Company, who beat "F" in the final. "G" Company, who have rather farmed this event lately, were without the services of their Captain and Instructor, Rifleman Birch.

The Golf Course at Tollygunge was well patronized about this time, and several budding golfers were desirous of emulating the success of Burton, who had romped away with the Handicap Challenge Bowl, thereby securing a fine Cup and netting a nice sum, as he had obtained odds of 25 to 1 about himself. The fact that his handicap was reduced from 12 down to 3 after his win tells its own tale. Sloggett, who from his own account had lost months of leave due to him, went to Poona for two months, and we read of his doings there in the paper. He won both the Single and Double Racket Championship, and also made many runs

playing for owners and trainers against jockeys. His claims to a place in the side did not transpire.

In the middle of August the Colonel went to Ootacamund, and had some really excellent sport with the rainbow trout, his basket consisting of sixty fish weighing 103 lb.—best fish 5 lb.

In October the four Companies who had not been through Musketry went under canvas by double companies at Barrackpore; unfortunately there is a good deal of malaria there, and although every one was dosed with quinine, and also provided with a mosquito net, there have been several cases of fever.

We had applied for a piece of ground at Delhi, with the intention of running our own camp there, but in the end we have had to give it up, as there were not enough officers available to make it worth while.

Nevertheless, the Battalion is well represented at the Durbar, Fellowes, assisted by Sergeants Shepherd, Reader and Bampkin and Corporal Weston, is laying out the Government of India Camp, Whitaker is Assistant Provost-Marshal. Sloggett and Crosbie have obtained the posts of Extra A.D.C.'s to the Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces respectively, while Leslie has found a new job, that of chauffeur to the Commander-in-Chief's guests. We have not heard yet if his car is behaving well at Delhi. In addition to these, we seem to be supplying most of the police there, and for the past two months one has met Riflemen at every corner showing gharry-wallahs "how traffic should be conducted" under the eagle eye of Superintendent Eastwood, preparatory to coping with the hordes of motor-cars and vehicles of every description which they will have to deal with at Delhi.

Rehearsals for the various shows and parades, which are to take place in connection with their Majesties' visit to Calcutta are now looming. Scott has already undertaken the task of teaching 400 men the evolution of a Military Torchlight Tattoo.

We have now received definite orders to march at the regulation pace on all Parades when in Brigade, and we are hard at work trying to unlearn the quick short step which we have been taught from our earliest days to regard as the privilege of a Rifleman. The changes in the Battalion during the last two months are quite bewildering, and we can nearly count on the finger of one hand the remnant of the Officers who marched into Calcutta two years ago.

In November Harman gave up the Adjutancy, and soon after Sergeant-Major Eastwood attained the post of Superintendent in the Calcutta Police, where the personality which made him so invaluable to the Battalion for so many years has quickly made itself felt, and we are very pleased that he has obtained the reward which he has so thoroughly deserved. Wingfield was successful in passing into the Staff College, and he is to be heartily congratulated on his fine performance.

We have lately received news that Cooke has gone as Staff Captain to the War Office, and that Basset is to try his hand at training bicycles instead of ponies. Familiar faces are also missing among the Colour-Sergeants of the Battalion; Colour-Sergeant Williams having proceeded home, and Colour-Sergeant Pauly gone to instruct Railway Volunteers near Madras. We regret to have to report the death of Sergeant Ballad, who, though no longer with the Battalion, was familiar to everyone.

It has now been finally settled that we move to Pindi on 16 January, and it will be a sad parting from all the many friends we have made here. We shall carry away the happiest remembrances of our two years' stay in Calcutta.

Ever yours,

2 B.R.B.

3RD BATTALION.

TIPPERARY,
November, 1911.

DEAR EDITOR,

The hopes that we expressed in our last letter with regard to hunting were not disappointed; we had plenty of good sport, chiefly with the Scarteen Black and Tans and the Limerick, hunting with the latter being made easy, in spite of the distance, by quartering ourselves on Boden at Bruree, a delightful hunting-box with lots of stabling and an excellent cook.

In the course of the winter we were joined by Mostyn-Pryce and Starkey on promotion, and Davies returned from the Staff College; soon afterwards Hollond came back looking quite fit again, and the two latter, as Captain and Subaltern of "E" Company, imbued all ranks with the latest teachings from the Staff College to such an extent that the Company dropped from first to sixth place in the Annual Course of Musketry.

With March began the inevitable round of Company Training, diversified by company marches, one of which was in conjunction with some Companies of the Black Watch. The ground available for Company Training is somewhat limited, being confined to the so-called Golf Links and a heathery boggy ridge 3 miles away, Slievenamuck by name. This latter place is amongst some lovely scenery, which, it is to be

feared, was hardly appreciated after the first two or three visits.

For Musketry we are fortunate in having a range of our own, and no less fortunate in the fact that the Black Watch at Limerick had no range, so that we were not called upon to provide Officers to superintend the firing of other regiments.

The doings of our football team and all the Leagues they have won are written in another letter, but of cricket, sad to relate, there has been none. Tipperary does not boast a cricket ground; but anyhow, there would have been no one to play against, since the Irishman confines his attentions to "Hurling"—a kind of Hockey without rules.

For amusement in the summer, and that the finest summer ever known in Ireland, we were obliged to fall back on lawn tennis and frightening fish. There are streams in plenty with lots of trout in them, but they are badly educated fish and few of them seem to know a good fly when they see it. In fact, Hollond was the only one in the Battalion who came back more often with than without a fish in his (or, to be accurate, somebody else's) basket.

In June we all marched up to Kilworth, a 22-mile march, for Field Firing, which was finished off just in time for the Coronation. Rickman, Solly-Flood and Parker conducted the detachment sent to London to represent the Battalion, but Rickman alone of those who went has got the medal as yet, although some of the others still live in hopes. Here, in Barracks, the occasion was celebrated by holidays and sports, but the town of Tipperary showed its loyalty and devotion to the Empire, by carrying on assiduously its everyday business of doing nothing and getting drunk. It is

said that only the unpleasant proximity of the horrid soldiers prevented a display of black flags and other similar demonstrations.

Battalion Training came as an excellent tonic after the Coronation and luckily more ground was obtained for that in Kilshane Park, over which the owner kindly gave us permission to manœuvre.

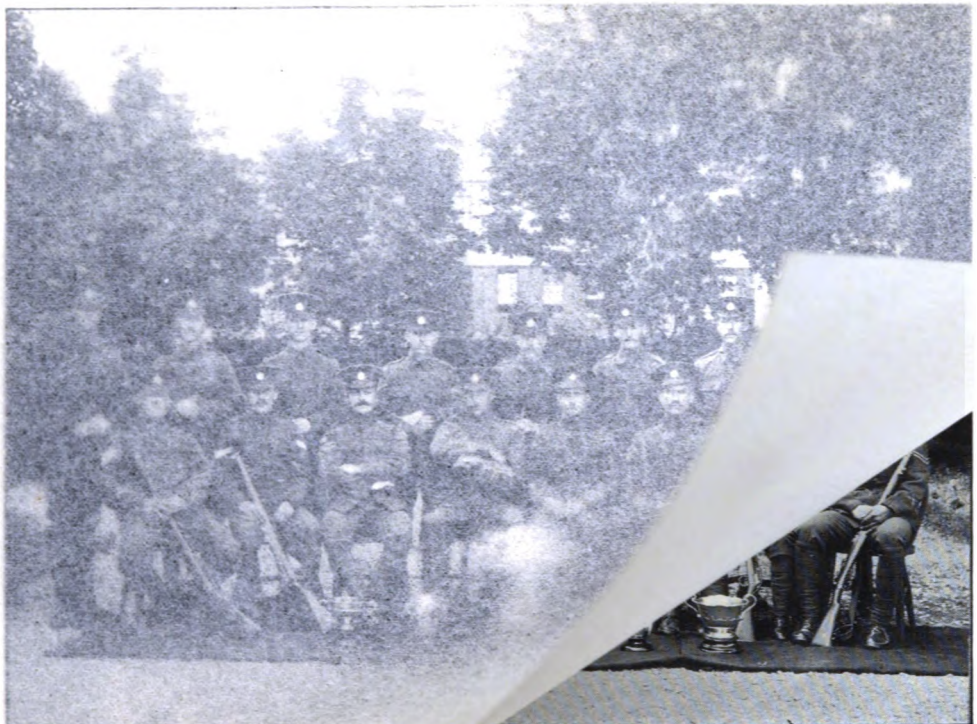
At the end of Battalion Training we underwent a most thorough two days' inspection at the hands of our Brigadier, General Carter, who saw literally everything in barracks from Subalterns doing Arm Drill and Bayonet Fighting down to the boot laces of the last joined recruit; his remarks at the end were as complimentary as any Rifleman could wish.

After this came a short rest enlivened by the local Horse Show, which would have been an unqualified success, if it had not been for the Tipperary Town Band, which proved beyond a doubt that the popular belief in the musical nature of the Irishman is an unfounded libel, and another of the many injustices to Ireland. We may add that the 3rd Battalion Band was not invited to play owing to its absurd insistence on always playing "God Save the King" at the end of a programme.

Practically the whole Battalion now removed itself to the Curragh Rifle Meeting in the attempt to add to our collection of pots and medals; nor were we entirely unsuccessful, for although we failed to beat the 1st Battalion, who have stolen both Baring and Ovey from us, yet between us we managed to leave remarkably little to other Regiments.

This brought us down to the time of strikes and rumours of war which, however, as far as we were concerned was a time of unbroken peace, except for

Standing—Rfmn. Robins, Howell, F[illegible]



Sitting—A/Sgt. [illegible] Coombs. Captain H. M. Wilson. Lieut. A. L. C. Cavendish.
[illegible]ry Howard. A/Sgt. Burton. Cpl. Cox.

3rd BATTALION.

[illegible]AM. WINNERS OF THE CURRAGH CHALLENGE CUP,
[illegible]LL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING, 1911.

[illegible] unpleasant proximity of the horrid [illegible] a display of black flags and other [illegible] demonstrations.

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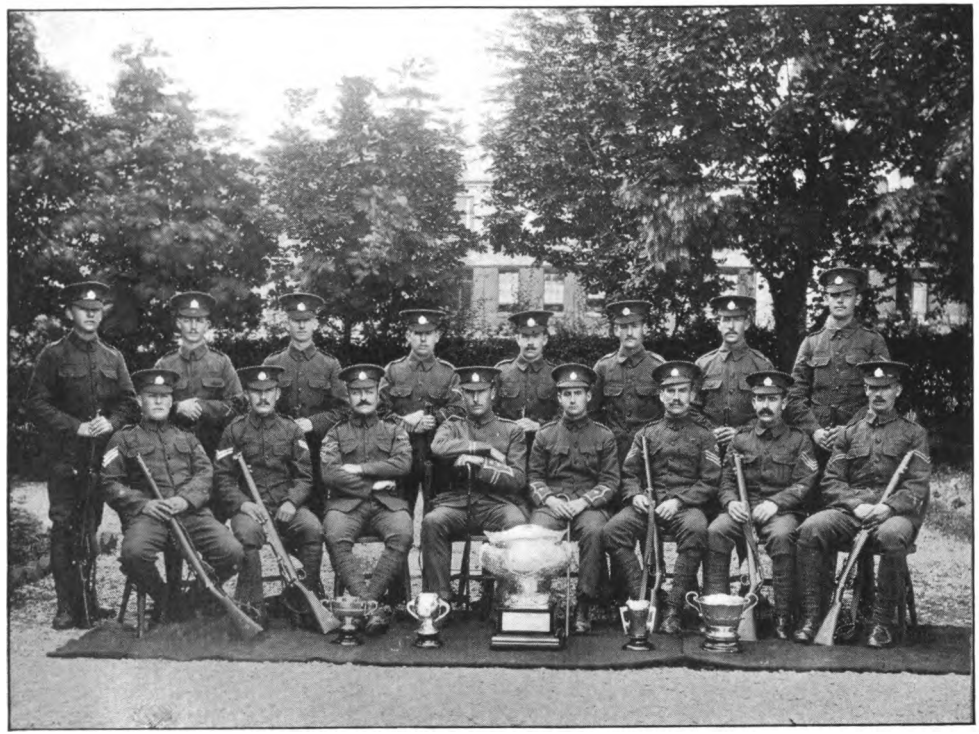
Standing—Rfmn. Rubens, Howell. Bugler Tilbury. A/Cpl. Lancaster. A/Cpl. Lucas. Bugler Allen. Rfmn. Hatch. A/Cpl. Layton.



Sitting—A/Sgt. Fowler. A/Sgt. Puttick. Col.-Sgt. Coombs. Captain H. M. Wilson. Lieut. A. L. C. Cavendish. Col.-Sgt.-Inst. of Musketry Howard. A/Sgt. Burton. Cpl. Cox.

3rd BATTALION.

"D" COMPANY'S TEAM. WINNERS OF THE CURRAGH CHALLENGE CUP, ALL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING, 1911.

one false alarm, when we were ordered to send 100 men to Waterford, only to have them recalled the next day.

Until the end of Battalion Training we had no less than one Captain to every Company, but now Hollond, Buller and Wilson all left together; Hollond goes to Bloemfontein as Brigade Major, Buller with the Duke of Connaught to Canada, and Wilson to Oxford to replace MacLachlan who, by the way, has now come back to us.

About this time, too, a draft of 127 N.C.O.'s and men left us to go on furlough pending embarkation for Egypt to join the 4th Battalion. As may be imagined, this reduced the Battalion to microscopic proportions for the remainder of the training season.

After various postponements we found ourselves at the beginning of September on our way to Lisnagar Camp near Fermoy. There we spent a fortnight doing Brigade Training, and were still favoured by weather as near perfection as could be hoped for in this country. At the end of the fortnight, camp was moved to Moore Park for Divisional Training under another name, but this came to an untimely end two days after our arrival. At dinner time came the news that the Irish Railwaymen had struck, that training was at an end, and that we were to be ready to march back to Tipperary at a moment's notice. However, those of us, who were not kept up to receive the various orders and counter-orders, managed to get a good night's rest, and we only started off on the 27-mile march back to Tipperary at 8 o'clock next morning, arriving there before dark, without losing more than one man on the march; and he only fell out in the last mile.

We were allowed to spend a few quiet days in as

much of the barracks as the painters and paperers would allow us, and were just beginning to think that strikes brought nothing but good, when the first detachment was sent off on strike duty to Limerick Junction. Then in quick succession followed detachments to Thurles and Ballybrophy, which left in Tipperary little more than the band, recruits, and some employed men.

With the usual adaptability of Riflemen, all ranks were soon quite at home with their duties at the railway station, and the work was done at least as well as it ever is done in Ireland. In fact, in some departments we excelled the regular staff who were on strike, and experts tell us that nothing better had ever been heard than the magnificent nasal brogue that one officer managed to instil into the words "Limerick Junction, all change for Tipperary," which he droned out as each of the occasional trains steamed into that station.

During this time there was little to be got in the way of amusement beyond watching the only daily train and the faces of those officers who were by way of going on first leave. All turned out well for them in the end, as at the last minute permission was obtained for them to go on leave although the strike did not end until some days later.

In the latter half of October we were greatly honoured by Sir Neville Lyttelton who, with Shawe, came all the way from Dublin to present to "F" Company's team the Lyttelton Cup, won by them at the Curragh Rifle Meeting; we shared with him the satisfaction that the Cup which he presented should have been won by a Battalion of the Regiment, and were delighted to hear him promise to pay us another visit before he gives up his Command.

Nothing else has happened to distract our attention from winter training with its usual round of lectures, schemes and tours, only broken by an occasional day hunting or shooting, or by one of Mr. Stevens' concerts.

The Irish climate is now trying to regain the character which it lost by giving us a perfect summer; and this letter is written from the midst of almost incessant rain and quite incessant gales, which make even a trip to England less a pleasure than an act of heroism.

Yours ever,

3 B.R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

CITADEL, CAIRO,
November, 1911.

DEAR EDITOR,

Christmas finds us still at the Citadel whence we wrote last year. At the beginning of the New Year the Battalion was nearly all in barracks having finished Company Training, one party of thirty-one men with Ritson and Brownlow being at Abbassia doing a course with the Camel Corps. They trekked all over the Sahara and returned with great tales of their doings, Ritson re-appearing on one occasion with a large and imposing black beard.

After our arduous training near Helouan we all settled down to the many festivities of Cairo. Isaac and Bligh were our greatest social successes, although most of the officers took part in all that was going on. Polo was going very strong and is referred to elsewhere. On 19 January, Sir Ian Hamilton inspected the Battalion, and the same night the Battalion took part in a thirty-six-hour "field-day" in the desert.

The Colonel early in January had to submit himself to the knife of the surgeon and was thereby prevented from going to Camp for Battalion Training at Wardan. Here we stayed through February exposed to the furies of the elements. The weather for this country was horrible and tents were constantly blown down. All ranks consumed daily at least one pound of sand and grit in addition to the rations doled out by a kindly Quarter-Master. The final operations ended in a *khamseen* which made any manœuvring an absolute impossibility and our Army, which was quite prepared

to face any foe, was ignominiously put to flight and returned to Barracks.

Early in March Morgan-Grenville, Sackville and Edwards joined us, and with Reeve and Campbell, who had come out earlier, retired to the square to learn the elementary duties of a Rifleman. About this time Richardson, who had been five months in hospital with a series of diseases long enough to fill a book, returned home convalescent. He had sampled dysentery, pneumonia, pleurisy and enteric and was eventually cured by an operation for abscess on the liver. We were all glad to hear of his complete recovery and hope to have him out here again early in 1912.

The Cairo season was now in full swing and the Mess was usually called upon to provide dinner for the Orderly Officer alone. Among other distinguished visitors were T.I.H. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and for the benefit of the former the Garrison was called upon for yet more desert wanderings, culminating with a Brigade Field-Firing. This was a long and hard day but after their training the Battalion made light of the 30-mile march and returned to the Citadel at a good four miles an hour with every man going strong.

A few days after we were all sorry to lose our old friends the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. It would be impossible to find a better lot to be quartered with anywhere, and in a place like this they were the greatest boon to us all.

On 17 March The Crown Prince of Germany dined with us at the Citadel, to see a Boxing Display by the Battalion. We had won the Open Cup (Polo) that afternoon and everyone was in the best of spirits. A most amusing evening resulted and some excellent

boxing was seen. Acting Corporal Arnold "D' Company and Lance-Corporal Smith, Welsh Regiment, were each presented with a silver watch by H.I.H., as the winners of the two best fights of the evening.

In April leave became the order of the day and Polo ponies became a drug in the market. Sladen departed up the White Nile to shoot, and Cole and Kennedy to Sinai after Ibex. All three were successful and Sladen in particular returned laden with trophies. From all accounts he was lucky to return at all, as rumour has it that an infuriated White Rhinoceros had charged him. He was wearing running shorts at the time and the beast appears to have got his horn up the leg and torn them off, departing into the bush with the injured garments flapping on his nose. Be that as it may, the rhino's horn, without the shorts, now decorates the walls of the Mess, and being 32 inches in length, is a fine addition to our collection.

The others mostly went home, some with the intention of getting married at once and everyone proposing to attend the weddings of everybody else.

The Battalion settled down to Musketry and Route Marching, the former with enthusiasm, the latter without. The first lot to fire improved vastly on last year and thought themselves very fine fellows until the second lot began and made scores such as we had never dreamt of.

During the first leave the Battalion won the Cricket Cup, Moore-Gwyn taking a little knock of 199 in the final. Throughout the season he was undefeated and appeared rarely to go in without getting his century. Sergeant Palmer shared with him the honours in the bowling and Bugler Tennant also was one of our most successful cricketers. Campbell proved himself a fine

addition to the team, scoring heavily and keeping wicket excellently throughout the season.

At the Garrison Sports in September, the Battalion annexed the Cup for the Army of Occupation Athletic Championship, scoring 27½ points out of a total of 54. Corporal Taylor won both mile and half mile, with Corporal Garley, winner of the three mile race, second, and Edwards and Elsbury running third and fourth.

During the racing season of 1901-1911 the Battalion won seven races in addition to innumerable scurries, Alexander being our most prominent owner and Isaac and Hargreaves (the latter when the weight permitted), being successful as jockeys. Isaac rode Hector as part owner to victory in the Egyptian Grand National Steeplechase, amid the greatest enthusiasm. His partner in ownership was the redoubtable John Ponsonby of the Coldstream. At the Military Race meeting the Regimental Race was won by Buxton on his own pony Balin. There were many runners and Colour-Sergeant Pelling, and Rifleman Peers made their maiden appearance on the Turf in the capacity of jockeys.

The Football Shield, for large Units only, also graces the Battalion collection of challenge cups. The final was a splendid game resulting in a win by one goal to nothing, from the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards. This was a grand game in every way and played in the most sporting spirit throughout on both sides.

The Garrison cups now in our hands are the Football Shield, for large Units only, Football "Charity Cup" for all Units, Cricket Cup, for the second year, Athletic Cup, Garrison Billiard Cup, and Regimental, Half Battalion, and Open Polo Cups. The Billiard Championship was also captured by Rifleman Dudney.

As autumn drew on the second-leave party began to reappear, but at the same time our strength was woefully dwindling. Byrne elected to beat his sword into a ploughshare, and we hear is settling down in Sussex close to John Innes. Isaac and Bligh have also both left us, the former to seek fresh fields and pastures new in British Columbia, the latter to the more humdrum occupation of chasing sovereigns in the City of London. Burrowes goes as Adjutant to the Special Reserve—greatly regretted by us all. In their place Jones-Vaughan and Collins have turned up, the latter on first appointment, and we hear that Calvert is now on the high seas to join us. He will make the seventh recruit officer to join the Battalion this year.

Training began in October with "A," "B," "E," and "G" Companies. We are doing it much on the same lines as last year. One week in barracks, and three in three different bivouacs between here and Helouan. No tents or other luxuries are allowed, and the training is entirely under Service conditions. We sleep on the sand by night, and curse it for its hardness, then tramp over it by day, and curse it for its softness and bad going. It sounds dreadful, but it is rather fun, and we all thoroughly enjoy it.

With our move to Khartoum in our immediate prospect, learned discussions on big game and their ways are the order of the day. Those of us who have been there wish to pose as experts but are darkly suspected by the others of the grossest prevarication. However, we shall all know for ourselves when we next write to you.

A merry Christmas to the Regiment generally,

Yours ever,

4 B.R.B.

THE BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, II.

[The following letter to Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue is in continuation of one from Corporal Costin, 1st Battalion, which appeared in the last issue of the CHRONICLE, at p. 122.—ED.]

SAN CARLOS, BOLIVIA (?)
BARACCA OF THE TAMBOPATA RUBBER SYNDICATE.
20 September, 1911.

I WILL start this letter from the point of our split with the Peruvian Commission, prior to which I described in my last letter.

We left Cojata on 1 July for Pelechuco, arriving at that place the same night at 10.30. The whole journey of 12 leagues was through most abominable weather, snow, rain and hail.

We were put up at the house of a Señor Franck during our stay of nine days, being very courteously treated. After mapping the whole of the Pelechuco Valley, which necessitated a lot of very hard work, we left on 10 July for Queara, which is a village of about twenty Indian houses 6 leagues from Pelechuco. The scenery on these journeys is wonderful; sometimes we were perched on a snow peak 18,000 feet high, and then descending perhaps 3,000 feet in the next couple of miles.

At Queara begins the forest belt; at that altitude (10,000 feet) it is very sparsely wooded, but after months spent on the barren pampas of the *alto*, the sight of a few trees and shrubs is most pleasing.

We left Queara the day following with a light cargo on eight mules, for our work of mapping the district through which would run the frontier.

This was going back again to the detestable heights of the cordillera, and, as no roads exist we had to take a party of Indian guides from a *finca* (farmstead) called Huacantarani. From that time on, our camps were in the heart of the snowpeaks of the Andes, to the north-east of Pico Palomani.

One day we had to cross a nek about 18,000 feet above sea-level, waist deep in snow. From this point we looked down on a sea of clouds, which during the night always descend into the valleys. When the sun got up a little these clouds lifted and we could then look down on the country we should have to go through. It was not prepossessing, being all precipitous hills, or rather mountains, covered with dense forest. One day we had a journey of 4½ leagues through a terrible snow-storm, and it being nearly dark when we pitched camp, everybody wet through, half frozen, without a change of clothes, and a foot of snow in the tent; I was thoroughly miserable for the first time during our trip. That is the time when a good pull at the rum bottle and a tune on the mouth organ livens things up a bit. After finishing this section of the frontier, we returned to Queara *via* Puina, and very glad we were to ge back again to plenty of grub and our spare clothes.

The next section was the Rio Lanza, but, as nobody knows where the source of the Lanza is, we decided to go up stream from the *boca* (mouth). The only way to get in with animals was via Mojos, Pata, Santa Cruz and Boturo. We reached Mojos in four days, luckily only losing one mule over a precipice, the cargo of which we recovered.

There is an old lost Spanish gold mine here, which has been rediscovered by the *corregidor* by chance, and Colonel Fawcett intends looking it up on our way

back next year. From Mojos to Pata is only 6 leagues, but the road (?) is so bad that it entailed six days' hard work to reach the latter place. On this short journey we lost three mules over precipices. The climate here as one descends begins to get very hot, and, for one not acclimatized, the insects are a bit troublesome.

It was here that the Bolivian Captain, who accompanied us, began to show his first sign of funk, for around the region of Apolo and Boturo every native has attacks of *terciana* (tertian ague, a species of malaria) and about 80 per cent. have an awful, incurable disease known as *expungia.*

When we were told that everyone going by this road into the interior got infected with these diseases, the Bolivian promptly returned to La Paz, but, although we have been over the road, and in the *monté* (forest) for the past six weeks, both Colonel Fawcett and myself keep in the best of health.

We visited Apolo, the capital of the province, which is a place of only about 200 Indians. Here we hired a party of Indians to clear the road to San Carlos, as it had not been used for a couple of years. Our journey from Santa Cruz to San Carlos we did in thirteen days. We lost a day in the Rio Cocos, on a bend of which we camped, owing to the river rising during the night. Though only a small stream about 20 yards wide, when a storm appeared some distance up stream, it rose two feet in less than five minutes. At Boturo, we had to swim the mules across the Rio Tuichi, which at this point is quite a considerable river. It is amusing to note these places marked on the map as towns; Boturo possesses three houses, San Juan is one house in a plantation of maize, yuca, bananas, etc., while San Raphael is only a hut in the

forest, with nobody living there. We were very glad to arrive here, where we are resting. Our trip up the Rio Lanza was a fiasco, for, after six days, carrying a pack of about 40 lb., raining all day, we had only gone a few leagues up the river before the four Indians, who were carrying our food, got sick of *terciana*. Since then we have been twice out in the *mont* for three and four days, to get the topography of the country from the highest hilltops. It is murder carrying a pack up these precipitous hills of three to five thousand feet; in fact a day's journey of about 10 miles is worse than doing about four stiff route marches.

Our time here, waiting for the arrival of Manley with the scientist, Murray, we spend in fishing and hunting. We get plenty of good fish, but game is very scarce.

22 September.

I do not believe I described fully our split with the Peruvian Commission, with whom we were to work fixing the boundary. After their extreme discourtesy in keeping us waiting for a month at Juliaca, and another in Cojata, we met Colonel Woodruff, the *jefé* and Commandante Olivera, while we were working at Suches. They wanted to claim for Peru, a *direct* line from a point on the Rio Suches, *viz.*, Huarachani, to Pico Palomani Tranca, instead of following the Rio Suches up to the lake. This would have left in Peru, a large triangle of pampa, which is administered by Bolivia, and whose inhabitants are Bolivians; also *the gold mines of Suches*, which have their titles granted by Bolivia. The protocol distinctly states that, in the event of the Commissions not agreeing on the first section, to draw up an act to that effect, and pass on

to the second section. This, Colonel Woodruff declined to do, saying he had no powers; thereby acknowledging that in any case he could not delimit.

He also would not confine his work to the line of the frontier, and it was clearly their game to retard us as much as possible, probably under the orders of the Peruvian Government. At that time, instead of working, they were shooting vicuña and biscachas. If their idea was to make us work slowly, it was foiled by Colonel Fawcett, leaving them to it, and passing on to the second section without them. While in Pelechuco, information came that the Bolivians in the affected area of Suches had been told that henceforth they came under the administration of Peru. This was a bad mistake (?) for them to make.

Still worse was the placing of *mojones* (land marks) in Bolivian territory on the direct line in dispute. When the Indian population of Pelechuco district, who are very patriotic, heard of this, they armed themselves and destroyed every vestige of a *mojon*.

Their act was afterwards fully authorized by the sub-prefect of Apolo. Little things like this lead to war; and the whole organization of the Peruvian Commission, while it does not display any inefficiency, shows a deplorable ignorance of the conditions prevailing in these countries. The chief is apparently influenced too much by his Second in Command, Olivera. Since our arrival here we have heard that they have really done some work. They should have done something by the end of the year, for we hear that at Hichocorpa they are using 200 Indians (forced labour) to make a road over part of the cordillera.

That is the one sensible thing I have heard of them; no doubt they find it necessary to work, now that we

have done such a large extent. Up to the present their work has been confined to the *alto-planisse* where it is a simple matter to take points.

Wait until they reach the *monté*, where the difficulties begin. I believe there will not be an end to the delimitation for at least three years. If their object was to keep us back, it has failed, for, according to programme, we start on our exploration of the Caupolican, on the arrival of Manley and Murray.

We intend crossing the ridge over to the Heath River, with ten Indian carriers carrying our "stuff."

Here we make rafts, and go down the Heath, as far as the last lot of Guayaro canoes were last year, to the number of over a hundred. This is the tribe who attacked us last year. After having made friends, we shall live with them for a time, taking several, if they will come, as far as the Hundumo River, which river we shall probably track to its source. I do not think we shall be able to take them very far, as one tribe is constantly at war with another.

There must be a large population of savages in the inside between the Beni River and the Heath, and some are known to be very bad, going to the extent of attacking the rubber baraccas on the Beni.

Still, as we are four white men only, our small party stands a much better chance of getting through than a large one. We shall perhaps come out either at Isiamus, Tumapasa or Maravillas. It is possible that we may have to go through to Rurinabaki.

1 October.

Hurrah! Manley and Murray arrived yesterday, so now we shan't be long before we start. They brought plenty of newspapers.

I remain, yours respectfully,

H. J. Costin, Corporal.

ROLL OF VETERANS OF THE 1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON, CANADA.

Inspected 1 *December*, 1911, *by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught; Governor-General of Canada, Colonel-in-Chief, Rifle Brigade.*

Name.	Enlisted.	Discharged.	War Services, &c.
D. Farr ...	18 Jan., 1859	26 Dec., 1864	Fenian Raid, Canada.
W. Wright...	3 Jan., 1854	18 June, 1864	Crimea, Inkerman, Sevastopol (medal with 2 clasps and Turkish medal).
J. Fletcher...	10 Jan., 1857	26 May, 1879	Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
C. Blackman	10 Aug., 1860	29 July, 1864	—
C. Cooper ...	12 Jan., 1854	12 July, 1864	Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sevastopol (medal with 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
J. Hyam ...	25 Jan., 1858	15 April, 1868	Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
T. Rutter ...	12 Mar., 1858	21 May, 1866	—
R. Launaway	12 Dec., 1854	12 Dec., 1864	Crimea, Sevastopol (medal with 1 clasp and Turkish medal), Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
W. Nash ...	27 Oct., 1855	27 Oct., 1865	—
F. Weaver ...	30 Nov., 1854	5 May, 1865	Crimea, Sevastopol (medal with 1 clasp and Turkish medal), Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).

ROLL OF VETERANS—*continued.*

Name.	Enlisted.	Discharged.	War Services, &c.
R. Jacques ...	10 Feb., 1854	10 Feb., 1864	Crimea, Sevastopol (medal with 1 clasp and Turkish medal), Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
W. Burrows	28 Sept., 1853	26 July, 1870	Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sevastopol (medal with 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
W. Fricker ...	May, 1854	Nov., 1867	Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
J. Clark ...	June, 1860	Dec., 1866	—
H. Owens ...	9 Nov., 1860	20 Jan., 1867	Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
C. Locke ...	9 Nov., 1854	9 Dec., 1864	Crimea, Sevastopol (medal with 1 clasp and Turkish medal), Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
J. Johnson ...	20 April, 1858	20 April, 1868	Fenian Raid, Canada (medal).
W. Gardner (Band-Sergeant)	31 May, 1845	Feb., 1869	First Kaffir War, 1846, Second Kaffir War, 1853 (medal), Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sevastopol (medal with 4 clasps and Turkish medal), Fenian Raid, Canada (medal), medal for Meritorious Service, medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.
E. Hodson ...	5 May, 1879	22 May, 1889	Burmese Expedition, 1885 - 87, 1887 - 89 (medal with two clasps):
R. Fleming...	19 Sept., 1890	19 Sept., 1902	South Africa (medal with two clasps).

NOT IN GROUP OWING TO SERIOUS ILLNESS.

J. Marriott, enlisted :—17 May, 1859, discharged :—29 May, 1866, Fenian Raid, Canada (Medal).

NOT IN GROUP OWING TO MILITARY DUTIES.

Bandmaster Geo. R. Robinson, 13th Regt. Canadian Militia, Hamilton, Ont.

POSITIONS IN GROUP.

Top Row.

C. Blackman, T. Rutter, C. Locke, R. Fleming, H. Owens, W. Fricker, and E. Hodson.

Middle Row.

C. Cooper, W. Burrows, J. Fletcher, W. Nash, D. Farr, Js. Clark, F. Weaver, and J. Johnson.

Bottom Row.

W. Wright, R. Lannaway, W. Gardner, R. Jacques, and J. Hyam.

NOTES ON GROUP OF RIFLE BRIGADE VETERANS.

Band-Sergeant William Gardner was born in the Battalion. His father served with the Battalion throughout the Peninsular War and had the medal with nine clasps for that campaign. As Mr. Gardner is a pensioner of the Regiment, he is continuing a connection which commenced over a hundred years since. Mr. Gardner, though well over eighty years old, is in possession of all his faculties to a very high degree. His memory is excellent and he recalls in a very vivid manner incidents of the First Kaffir War of 1846, at which time he was a Bugler boy. He must be, if not the sole survivor, one of the very few who remain, who went through that campaign.

[On referring to the Medal Rolls of the Rifle Regiment in the Peninsular War, the name of Rifleman John Gardner appears as having been granted the medal with clasps for Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Orthes, and Toulouse.—ED.]

David Farr is the only one surviving of five brothers who served in the Army, three in the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and two in the Grenadier Guards. One of the brothers in the Rifle Brigade was killed in the Crimea, and the other died in Hamilton, Ont., some few years since.

Bandmaster Geo. R. Robinson, enlisted in the Battalion on 13 June, 1854, and was discharged on 15 July, 1866. He was born in the Battalion, his father completing his full term of twenty-one years' service. Immediately on his discharge Mr. Robinson joined the band of the 13th Regt. Canadian Militia, becoming Bandmaster in 1869, and he is holding, and still active in that position to-day. He was trained by the late Mr. Miller, the famous Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion, and during his period of service as Bandmaster of the Thirteenth the band has kept its position, in the opinion of many, as the finest in the Dominion forces. It will be seen that Mr. Robinson's active military service covers a period of 54 years.

With the exception of E. Hodson and R. Fleming all in the group are over seventy years of age. Of the seventy or so who left the 1st Battalion in Canada and settled in Hamilton many are now dead, while some have removed to other cities of Canada and the United States. The group, with Messrs. Robinson and Marriott, comprises all who are left in this city.

E. HODSON,
formerly of "I" Company,
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Hamilton, Canada,
31 December, 1911.

Sports and Pastimes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1911.

THE Point-to-Point Races were held on 23 March, near Drumree, in County Meath. The course was a capital one over grass and the famous big ditches of Meath. Owing to the strain of a very open hunting season not so many horses turned out as we had hoped. The races being in Ireland few old Riflemen were able to attend, but Sir Neville Lyttelton came to see the sport, and we all enjoyed a very pleasant meeting.

Results:

THE R.B. LIGHT WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP.

Catch weights, 12 st. and over. About 3½ miles.

(1) Mr. G. W. Liddell's b m "Malista" (Mr. Coryton).
(2) Mr. G. W. Liddell's b g "Johnny" (Owner).
(3) Captain A. H. Vivian's b m "Freewheel" (Owner).

Won by a neck, a bad third. "Johnny" was confidently expected to win, but he lamed himself badly and "Malista" just caught him on the post. Six started.

THE R.B. HEAVY WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP.

Catch Weights, 14 st. and over. About 3½ miles.

(1) Mr. M. Godolphin-Osborne's gr g "Chance" (Owner).
(2) Mr. O. Sutton-Nelthorpe's b m "Sheilagh" (Owner).
(3) Major J. D. H. Maitland's b g "Hamish" (Mr. Micklem).

Won by two lengths, a bad third. Leyland's "Athlone" appeared to be winning easily when he fell at the last fence. Seven started.

The Open Race was won by Mr. H. F. Malcolmson's "Geraldine" and the Farmers' Race by Mr. Wilkinson's "First Impression."

In order to give Riflemen quartered in England and old Riflemen a chance of competing, the "Jorrocks" Cup was run at the Garth Hunt meeting near Wokingham on April 6.

Result:—

THE R.B. PAST AND PRESENT RACE (JORROCKS CUP).

Catch Weights, 12 st. 7 lb. and over. About 3½ miles.

(1) Captain R. Grant's bl g "Osric" (Owner).
(2) Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby's br g "Brownie" (Owner).
(3) Captain R. Grant's ch g "Peacock II" (Colonel J. Gough).

Five started.

1st BATTALION.

CRICKET.

The Cricket Team this year was much strengthened by the arrival of Gilliat and Stephens, though the former left again before the end of the summer.

A large list of fixtures was drawn up, but only three matches could be brought off, owing largely to various military duties, and the difficulty in raising a side.

On 22 June we had much the better of a drawn game against the Buffs, Gilliat and Nelthorpe scoring centuries.

The Royal Irish Constabulary were heavily defeated, thus avenging our reverse of the previous year.

We played County Wicklow with a very weak team, and the match was a tie!

Landale, who was attached to us from Cambridge, was of great assistance both with bat and ball, and Eastwood was a tower of strength behind the wicket.

Several of the Battalion assisted Dublin Garrison and acquitted themselves very well, and Eastwood played for the Fifth Division against the Sixth in August.

FOOTBALL, 1910-1911.

The Football Team did not meet with much success last season. The loss of eight men of the old team was keenly felt, and it was very difficult to find efficient substitutes. Colour-Sergeant Jelly gave up control of the team, and has since gone to the Depôt. He had had charge of the team since 1904, and their successes during that period were largely due to him. Sergeant Godden has taken his place, and as Colchester is a great place for football of all sorts, he will no doubt soon be able to get together a good side.

Appended are results of matches played :—

Irish Army Cup Competition.

First Round.—Lost to 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, by 8 goals to 1.

Army Cup Competition.

First Round.—Lost to 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, by 2 goals to 1.

Leinster Association Senior Cup Competition.

First Round.—A bye.
Second Round.—Lost to St. James' Gate by 3 goals to 2.

Leinster Senior League.

The team took 4th place in this competition.
Played 12 matches; won 2; drawn 5; lost 5.

B COMPANY'S FOOTBALL TEAM

1st BATTALION.

CRICKET.

The Cricket Team this year was much strengthened by the [illegible] of Gillet and Stephens, though the former left again before [illegible] of the season.

A large list of fixtures was drawn up, but only three matches could be brought off, owing largely to various military duties, and [illegible] forming a side.

On 2[illegible] June we had much the better of a drawn game against the [illegible], Gillet and Nethorpe scoring centuries.

The Royal Irish Constabulary were heavily defeated, thus avenging our reverse of the previous year.

We played County Wicklow with a very weak team, and the match was a tie!

Landale, who was attached to us from Cambridge, was of great assistance both with bat and ball, and Eastwood was a tower of strength behind the wicket.

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FOOTBALL, 1910-1911.

The Football Team did not meet with much success last season. The loss of [illegible] of the old team was keenly felt, and it was [illegible] to find [illegible] substitutes. Colour-Sergeant Jell[illegible] has since gone to the Depôt. [illegible] since 1904, and their successes during [illegible] to him. Sergeant Golden has taken [illegible] great place for football of all sorts, [illegible] get together a good side.

[illegible] matches played:—

IRISH ARMY CUP COMPETITION.

First Round.—Lost to 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, by 8 goals to 1.

ARMY CUP COMPETITION.

First Round.—Lost to 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, [illegible] 2 goals to 1.

LEINSTER ASSOCIATION SENIOR CUP COMPETITION.

First Round.—A [illegible]

Second Round.—[illegible] to St James' Gate by 3 goals to 2.

LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.

The team [illegible] 4th place in this competition.

[illegible] matches; won 2; drawn 5; lost 5.

2nd BATTALION.

"B" COMPANY'S FOOTBALL TEAM. WINNERS OF THE MINERVA CHALLENGE CUP, CALCUTTA, 1911.

Dublin Garrison and Mullingar League.

The team took 5th place in the above competition.
Played 12 matches; won 1; drawn 4; lost 7.

Friendlies.

Played 3; won 2; drawn 1.

Inter-Company Competition.

The Battalion Football Shield was fought for on the League system, and produced some very hotly contested and interesting games, notably the game between "A" Company and "C" Company.

These two Companies finished their series of matches with an equal number of points, and the Championship was decided by "C" and "A" Companies playing off.

The result was a win for "A" Company by 3 goals to 2.

Company	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
"A"	8	6	0	2	22	8	14
"C"	8	7	1	0	35	10	14
"E"	8	6	2	0	31	24	12
Band	8	4	3	1	41	14	9
"D"	8	3	4	1	18	20	7
"G"	8	3	4	1	22	22	7
"I"	8	3	5	0	23	22	6
"F"	8	2	5	1	11	29	5
"B"	8	0	8	0	5	49	0

HOCKEY, 1910-1911.

We were very lucky in having quite a good hockey ground in Richmond Barracks, and hardly a day passed without a match or a game being played.

We had great difficulty in raising a representative Battalion Team, owing to furlough, &c., and although we entered a team in in the Leinster League Division B, we had to withdraw from it after playing 8 matches. We did not enter for the Army Hockey Cup, but won the 13th Brigade Competition very easily for the second year in succession. The Sergeants' Team was fairly successful.

The Inter-Company Hockey Cup, fought out on the League system, produced some capital games. "A" Company finally won for the second year in succession, "C" Company being second and the Band third.

Appended are principal results:—

Battalion Matches.

Leinster League Division B.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
8	3	3	2

"Friendly" Matches.

		Result
v. Royal Hibernian Military School	Won	3—2
v. ,, ,,	Lost	3—6
v. Richmond	Drawn	5—5
v. Mr. Cochrane's XI	Won	4—3
v. Richmond	Lost	0—4
v. Phœnix	Won	3—2

13th Brigade Competition.

Played	Won	Goals for	Against
3	3	12	1

Battalion won the competition and medals for second year in succession.

Sergeants' Garrison League.

Played	Won	Lost
6	3	3

Sergeants' "Friendly" Matches.

v. Carlton Club	Won	5—1
v. Corporals	Drawn	2—2
v. ,,	Won	3—1
v. Officers	Lost	1—5

BOXING, 1910-1911.

Novice's Competitions were held on 3 October, by the Boxing Club. The entries were fairly large and the fighting all round good.

Final Welter Weight.—Rifleman Nicholson beat Rifleman Collinson.

Final Light Weight.—Rifleman Pickett beat Rifleman Evans.

Final Feather Weight.—Rifleman Lewry beat Rifleman Crump.

Irish Cavalry Depôt Tournament, 11 *November*, 1910.—Sergeant Williams beat Jim McCarthy of Dublin in a six-round contest.

A Tournament took place in the gymnasium on 12 December.

Some excellent fights were arranged. The following Battalion representatives were successful.

Six-round Contest.—Corporal Richardson (R. B.) beat Trooper Rigney (5th Lancers). Corporal Richardson knocked his man out in fourth round.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Wren beat Corporal Kempton.

Final.—Welter Weight (open to Irish Cavalry Depôt) Rifleman Muspratt (R. B.) beat Trooper Salsby (I. C. D.).

A very successful tournament was held during Punchestown Week on 28 April. Some very good professionals took part.

Lindsay was "billed" to fight a leading amateur from Dublin University, but the latter was unfortunately taken ill at the very last moment.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

The standard of Bayonet Fighting in the Battalion showed a great advance on former years. The Battalion Team under Sergeant Coyne fought very well in the Irish Command Bronze Medal Tourna-

ment. They were only defeated by the winners after the two team leaders had had to fight, each team up to then having won four fights.

The Inter-Company Competition in the Spring was won by "I" Company, who represented the Battalion without success in the Brigade Bayonet Fighting Competition. An inter-company competition for teams of recruits was decided in September, and after a most exciting struggle was won by "C" Company, "D" Company being second.

ATHLETICS.

Cross Country Running.

This was carried on under great difficulties in Dublin, as there was only one course to practise over and it was several miles from Barracks.

In the 13th Brigade 50 a-side Long Distance Race of 8 miles our team finished second. Thirty-eight men finished within the time limit, and the following, who finished in the first 20 received silver medals: Rifleman Jackson, 3rd, Bugler Glenister 15th, Rifleman Carlton, 16th.

The Inter-Company Championship was decided in March. Teams of 10 over a 7 mile course. The following was the result:—

1st "F" Company	...	...	134 points
2nd "B" ,,	.	...	194 ,,
3rd "I" ,,	...	...	197 ,,

All Ireland Military Athletic Meeting.—Rifleman Heron won the High Jump; Acting-Sergeant Haveron was third in Throwing Cricket Ball.

In Open Races Sergeant Williams was four times 2nd.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These were brought off on the Regimental Birthday in lovely weather and before a large attendance of people who had resisted the counter-attraction (?) of Mr. Birrell's Garden Party. The Sports themselves were a great success, a special feature being the Company Relay Race. The officers ran first and one of them, at least, is quite certain that he would have done better if he had continued to rely on an M. I. pony rather than his own fleetness of foot; his Colour-Sergeant agrees. The struggle between "C," "A," and "D" Companies for the Athletic Shield was most exciting.

In the evening the Sergeants gave a dance which was largely attended. Appended are results:—

Results.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Preskett, "A" Company (107 yards, 6 inches), 1st; Rifleman Edwards, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Allen, "F" Company, 3rd.

High Jump.—Rifleman Heron, "B" Company (5 feet 2 inches), 1st; Rifleman Hayward, "A" Company, and Rifleman Wild, "E" Company, 2nd, tie.

220 *Yards, Sergeants.*—Acting-Sergeant Haveron, 1st; Sergeant Williams, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Crampton, 3rd.

220 *Yards, Corporals and Acting-Corporals.* — Acting-Corporal Cording, 1st; Acting-Corporal Brennan, 2nd; Corporal Richardson, 3rd.

220 *Yards, Riflemen.*—Rifleman Heron, 1st; Rifleman Jewell, 2nd; Rifleman Smith, 3rd.

220 *Yards, Veterans.*—Sergeant Williams, 1st; Sergeant Coyne, 2nd; Rifleman Ward, 3rd.

100 *Yards, Boys* (14-17 years).—Boy Doyle, 1st; Boy Hayward, 2nd; Boy Dennis, 3rd.

Tug of War.—"C" Company beat "E" Company in final.

Mile Race.—Rifleman Hammond, "I" Company, 1st; Rifleman Ames, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Davenport, "C" Company, 3rd.

100 *Yards.*—Acting-Sergeant Haveron, "I" Company, 1st; Rifleman Meredith, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Bush, "F" Company, 3rd.

440 *Yards.*—Sergeant Williams, "D" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Cording, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Goodey, "I" Company, 3rd.

440 *Yards, Drill Order.*—Bandsman Green, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Metson, "E" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Baker, "I" Company, 3rd.

Mile Race (Open to Garrison).—Rifleman Hammond (R.B.), 1st; Sergeant Williams (R.B.), 2nd; Corporal Wheeler (Irish Cavalry Depôt), 3rd.

Three-legged Race.—Boy Doyle and Rifleman Boon, 1st; Rifleman Howard and Bandsman Bradshaw, 2nd.

Sack Race.—Rifleman Matthews, 1st; Rifleman Howard, 2nd; Rifleman Boon, 3rd.

Relay Race.—"A" Company, 1st; "D" Company, 2nd; "C" Company, 3rd.

Obstacle Race.—Rifleman Collinson, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Matthews, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Thompson, "D" Company, 3rd.

Battalion Athletic Shield.—"C" Company, 1st, 37 points; "A" Company, 2nd, 35 points; "D" Company, 3rd, 33 points.

300 *Yards Consolation Race.*—Rifleman Griffiths, 1st; Rifleman Redman, 2nd; Bugler Smith, 3rd.

Children's Race.—W. Scott, 1st; A. Coates, 2nd; S. Richardson, 3rd.

2ND BATTALION.

POLO, 1910-1911.

THE first Tournament we had entered for was the Allahabad Exhibition Tournament to be played on 10 December. We had the misfortune to lose the services of Harrison, who hurt his knee through his pony slipping up with him when schooling, about a fortnight before we started for Allahabad. Basset took his place. In the first round we drew Kishengarh, which team had been greatly strengthened since the previous year, by the inclusion of H. H. The Maharajah of Rutlam, Bunni Singh and the addition of many very fine ponies. It was a very fast game and we were defeated by 8 goals to 4. Our team was Scott (1), Basset (2), Railston (3), Tod (back). The 10th Hussars eventually won the Tournament, beating the 17th Lancers in the final after extra time.

Our next Tournament was the Championship of Calcutta. We were still without the services of Harrison, and Drummond played instead of him. On 28 December, we played the 10th Royal Hussars and after leading them at half time by 3 goals to 0, we were caught and beaten in the last chukker. A very good game. Our team was Scott (1), Drummond (2), Railston (3), Tod (back). The 10th Royal Hussars won the Tournament beating the Calcutta Team with great ease.

Our next effort was the Ezra Tournament, played at Calcutta on 13 January. We entered two teams, "A" team, Brockholes (1), Basset (2) (replaced by Harrison), Railston (3), Tod (back).

"B" team Harman (1), Drummond (2), Scott (3), Wood (back). Again as last year we met in the final, "B" team defeating "A" team by 1 goal.

We then started on a tour up country, and went to Lucknow for the 15th Hussars Cup. In the first round we beat the Seaforths by 18 goals to 0, and in the semi-final the 13th Hussars by 9 goals to 2. In the final we were defeated by the King's Dragoon Guards by 7 goals to 2. Tod was suffering from a bad attack of fever and consequently we were below our form. Our team was Harrison (1), Scott (2), Railston (3), Tod (back).

From here we went to Bareilly for the Infantry Cup. Owing to all the teams in our half of the draw scratching, we reached the final without playing a game.

In the final we met and defeated the Seaforths by 11 goals to 0. Our team was the same as in the 15th Hussars Cup.

The next Tournament was the Inter-Regimental, and as usual we drew the 10th Hussars. All through the game was most equal, and at the call of time the score was 5 goals all. A few minutes extra decided the result, Palmer hitting a goal for the 10th.

The following account of the game appeared in the *Times of India*:—

"The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament opened at Meerut on 6 March when two games in the first ties were played off. The 10th Hussars were originally drawn to play the 8th Hussars but the latter team scratched. There was a very large gathering on the ground to witness the games. The opening game was between the 10th Hussars, represented by Captains Hon. A. Annesley and Gibbs, Messrs. Palmes and Palmer (back), and the Rifle Brigade, Captain Harrison, Messrs. Scott, Railston and Tod (back). The Umpires were Captain Ritson and Leslie Cheape. This was one of the best and closest games ever witnessed in connection with this Tournament; both teams were beautifully mounted and they played a strenuous game throughout. The scores were kept level till the close of full time when the Hussars were on the attack and Scott's pony came down, and as the umpires whistle blew, the 10th scored. This score was disallowed, but soon after the goal posts were widened and the Hussars put up their winning goal. 10th Hussars 6 goals, Rifle Brigade 5 goals."

The 10th subsequently beat the King's Dragoon Guards in the final by 7 goals to 3, making their fifth successive win. A record for India. Our team was the same.

The last Tournament of the year was the Subalterns' Cup played at Ambala on 14 March.

In the first round we beat the Inniskilling Dragoons by 4 goals to 1. The 13th Hussars scratched to us in the semi-final, so we reached the final with only one game. In the final we beat the 17th Lancers by 7 goals to 2 and thus established a precedent by being the first Infantry Regiment to win this Cup.

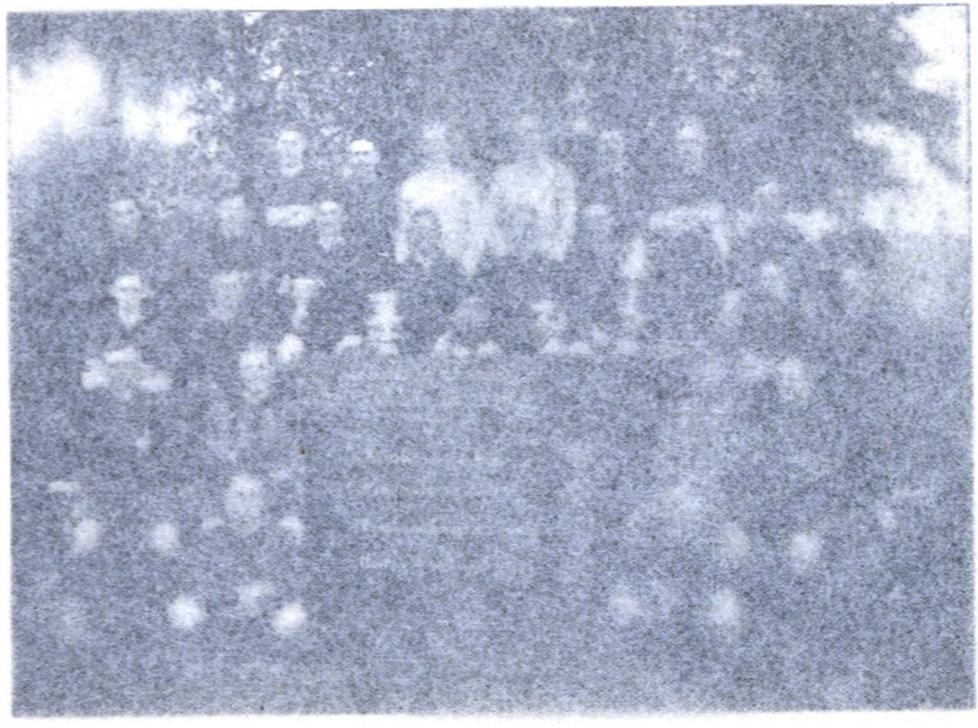
SUMMARY OF TOURNAMENTS.

Tournament		Opponents	Goals For	Goals Against
Allahabad Exhibition	(lost)	Kishengarh	4	8
Championship	(lost)	10th Hussars	3	5
Ezra	(won)			
Lucknow	(lost)	K. D. G.s	2	7
Infantry Cup	(won)	Seaforth's	11	0
Inter Regimental	(lost)	10th Hussars	5	6
Subaltern's Cup	(won)	17th Lancers	7	2

Tournaments played, 7; won, 3; lost, 4
Goals for, 32; against, 28.

Our prospects for this forthcoming season's Tournaments do not look very rosy. At the end of last season nearly all our best ponies were sold, their owners for various reasons being unable to refuse the very excellent offers made for them. With Harrison, Basset, Tod, Drummond, and Railston, all away from the Battalion we have but one player left, namely Scott, who has played in first class tournaments and knows what real fast polo is.

There are in the Battalion however many budding players, some of whom it is hoped will rapidly get high up in the handicaps. The [illegible]est difficulty to be contended with in forming a team is



[illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and Lord [illegible] [illegible] pony came down, and [illegible] [illegible] scored [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The 10th Hussars easily beat the [illegible] finally by 7 goals to [illegible] [illegible] Cup was the same.

The last Tournament of the year was the Sibah [illegible] Cup [illegible] at Aldershot [illegible] March.

In the first round we beat the 1st King [illegible] [illegible] The 10th Hussars [illegible] [illegible] with only one point [illegible] [illegible] by 7 goals to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the first military regiment to win this Cup.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

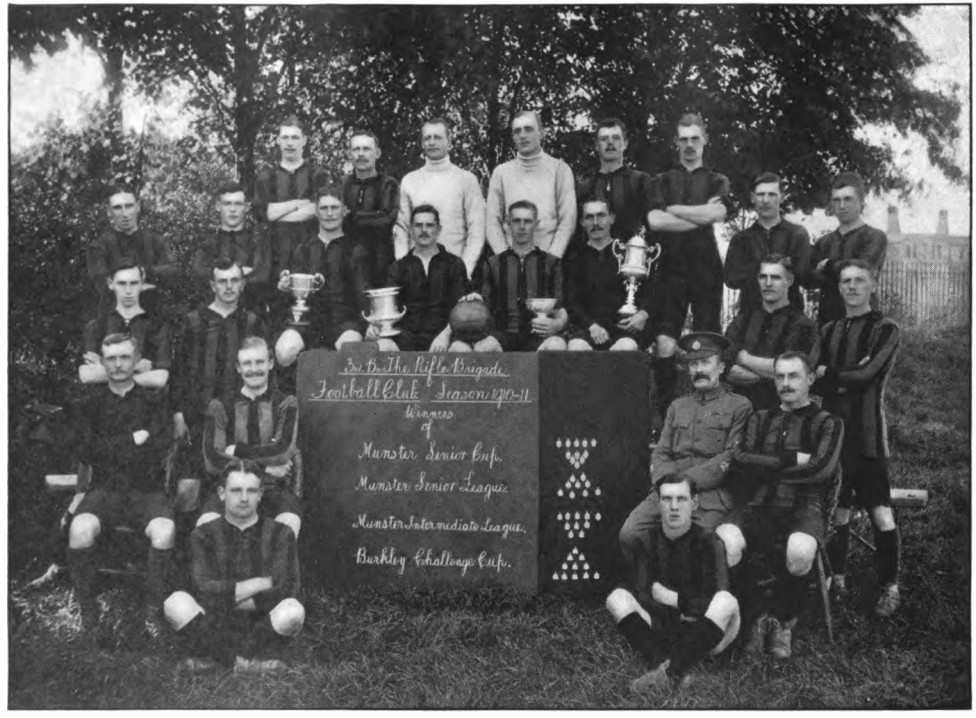
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kilbergah	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10th Hussars	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	K. D. G's	2	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tournaments played, [illegible] won, [illegible] lost [illegible]
Goals for, [illegible] against, [illegible].

Our prospects for this forthcoming season's [illegible] do not look very rosy. At the end of last season nearly all [illegible] were sold, their owners for various reasons [illegible] very excellent offers made for them. With Harrison [illegible], Drummond, and Ralston, all away from the Battalion we [illegible] but one player left, namely Scott, who has played in first class [illegible] and knows what real fast polo is.

[illegible] are in the Battalion however many budding players, some [illegible] will rapidly get high up in the handicaps. [illegible] to be contended with in forming a team is

Top Row Standing—Rflmn. Peckham, Clements, Graham. A/Cpl. Layfield. Cpl. Fry. A/Sgt. Cox.
2nd Row Standing—Rflmn. Stacey, Riley, Horne, Reeves, Duxbury. A/Sgt. Puttick. A/Cpl. Kilroy. A/Cpl. Norris.
3rd Row Standing—Army Schoolmaster Kidby. A/Cpl. Whiteman. Rflmn. Silcox. Cpl. Wells.



4th Row Sitting—Sgt. Kearney. Lieut. W. M. Parker. Sgt. Maj. Ayers (Secretary). A/Sgt. Loasby.
Front Row Sitting—Rflmn. Watts. Rflmn. Biffen.

3rd BATTALION.

FOOTBALL CLUB. SEASON 1910—1911.

the question of expense. To buy ready made ponies fit to put into first-class tournaments means a very big outlay, bigger far than our present community can afford to pay. We have therefore decided to buy a few real good and well trained ponies, and make up with young and partly trained animals. We do not look forward to very much polo when we first get to Pindi, so may have plenty of time and opportunity to train the young ones. Unless one has the patience of Job and unlimited time at one's disposal it is a mistake to embark on very many raw walers. An Arab can be trained and become fit to play in good company in four months; it is, however, seldom possible to put any Australian pony into a decent game for a full year after commencing schooling.

FOOTBALL.

This year the battalion entered two teams in the Calcutta Football League, one in the Senior and one in the "B" Division. The Battalion "B" Team was the more successful of the two, annexing the Calcutta Football League "B" Cup and the Sarma Cup. The Battalion 1st Team finished up fourth in the 1st Division. Great excitement was caused this year by the Calcutta Challenge Cup being won by an entirely Native team, Mohan Bagan, who defeated us (by 1 goal to 0) in the first round, and continued their career by beating two other Infantry Regimental Teams. An enormous crowd of natives watched the final, which was played in very good spirit. The Battalion started a Rugby Team this year for the first time and succeeded in winning the Calcutta Junior League Cup. They then entered for the Senior Challenge Cup, but were beaten by the West Riding's (by 14 points to 0). The West Riding's had just won the Bombay Cup.

The following is a list of the matches played :—

	Points		Points
Rifle Brigade ..	3	United Services ..	0
,, ,, ..	12	Calcutta Police ..	0
,, ,, ..	12	Calcutta "B" Team ..	0
,, ,, ..	27	St. Xavier's College ..	0

The following Cups have also been won by Companies :—

"G" Company won the Chinsurah Challenge Shield.
"G" ,, ,, Civil and Military League Cup.
"B" ,, ,, Minerva Cup.
"F" ,, ,, Binda, Basina Cup.
"G" ,, ,, Serampur Challenge Cup.
"F" ,, ,, Magnate Challenge Cup.

In the Inter-Company Football, "B" and "A" Companies contested in the final, which was won by "B" Company. In the 2nd XI matches "A" and "D" Companies were in the final, which was won by "A" Company after three re-plays.

BOXING.

Owing to our being the only regiment in Calcutta some difficulty has been experienced in organizing tournaments.

However, taking advantage of the presence of a British Infantry Brigade last December a three days' meeting was held.

A ring was specially built and the boxing took place on the parade ground. On the night of the Finals the Arena was packed. In addition to the final bouts the 8th Hussars put up a middle-weight to meet Acting-Corporal Bingham for six rounds, which our man won. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief gave away the prizes.

In July, the Opera House was engaged for a one-night meeting which consisted of six-round contests between the Middlesex at Lebong and ourselves; we were successful in all of them.

The winners were: Rifleman Price, Feather Weight; Acting-Corporal Bingham, Acting-Corporal Smith and Rifleman Rogers, Middle Weights.

Sergeant Daniels is Secretary and Rifleman Price is Instructor to the Club. We hope to have several winners at the meeting held here during the King's visit. In January we go to Rawal-Pindi where with other regiments close at hand it is hoped the Novices will have plenty of opportunity to learn ring-craft.

REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY SPORTS.

The Regimental Birthday Sports were held at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 25th August, 1911.

The Judges were: Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie, and Lieutenant R. Pigot. Colour-Sergeant E. Pauly officiated as Starter, while Lieutenant and Adjutant H. L. Riley, Lieutenant E. Durham, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. F. S. Pickering and Colour-Sergeant Hunt were on the Committee.

The results were as follows:—

Lloyd Lindsay.—1st, "G" Company; 2nd, "E" Company.

Human Wheelbarrow Race.—Rifleman Bellringer and Oost, "C" Company, 1st; Sergeant Daniels and Bugler Cainan, "D" Company. 2nd; Acting-Corporal Chapman and Rifleman Senior, "F" Company, 3rd; Rifle Saunders and Smith, "E" Company, 4th.

Clothing Race.—Bugler Knight, "E" Company, 1st; Rifleman Pattenden, "G" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Wells, "A" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Wrightson, "H" Company, 4th.

Tilting-the-Bucket.—Riflemen Hanniball and Rowell, "G" Company, 1st; Rifleman Henderson and Bugler Knight, "E" Company, 2nd; Riflemen White and Freeman, "D" Company, 3rd; Riflemen Townsend and Nightingale, "B" Company, 4th.

Barrel Race.—Rifleman Pitt, "B" Company, 1st; Bugler Knight, "E" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Facey, "H" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Bloomfield, "A" Company, 4th.

Three-legged Obstacle Race.—Riflemen Bashford and Benham, "C" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Chapman and Rifleman Senior, "F" Company, 2nd; Riflemen Rex and Hard, "D" Company, 3rd; Riflemen Shepherd and Dunford, "B" Company 4th.

Four-legged Obstacle Race.—Riflemen Matthews, Benham and Bashford, "C" Company, 1st; Riflemen Seawood, Tarran and Blomfield, "A" Company, 2nd; Riflemen Beaney, Burton and Reed, "A" Company, 3rd; Acting-Corporal Wilby, Riflemen Aldrich and Oakes, "G" Company, 4th.

Inter-Company Sack Combat.—"B" Company, 1st; "D" Company, 2nd.

Pillow Fighting on Horseback.—"A" Company, 1st; "H" Company, 2nd.

Obstacle Race.—Rifleman Clark, "B" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Parish, "F" Company, 2nd; Riflemen Beaney, "A" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Hart, "D" Company, 4th.

Sack Race.—Rifleman Bellinger, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Price, "H" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Matthews, "C" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Eagle, "A" Company, 4th.

Costume Race.—1st Rifleman Boddy, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Old, "H" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Johnson, "H" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Weedon, "D" Company, 4th.

Relay Race.—"B" Company, 1st; "C" Company, 2nd.

Lime and Water Race.—Rifleman Shepherd, "B" Company, 1st; Rifleman Mullins, "H" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Nightingale, "B" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Whitmill, "H" Company, 4th.

Threading Needle Race.—Rifleman Clark, "B" Company, 1st; Rifleman Blomfield, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Bennett, "E" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Eagle "A" Company, 4th.

3rd Class Certificate Race.—Rifleman Burton, "A" Company, 1st; Rifleman Savage, "H" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Darkin, "A" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Spencer, "F" Company, 4th.

Klondyke Race.—Rifleman Walsh, "B" Company, 1st.

Band Race.—Bandsman Moore, "H" Company, 1st; Bandsman Birch, "B" Company, 2nd; Bandsman Stephens, "F" Company, 3rd.

Tug-of-War.—"D" Company, 1st; "F" Company, 2nd.

Best Costume.—Rifleman Johnson, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Weedon, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Boddy, "D" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Oost, "C" Company, 4th.

Boar Hunt.—Rifleman Evans, "A" Company, 1st Team; Rifleman Gee, "D" Company, 2nd Team.

Boar Hunt.—(Special Prize), Riflemen Stacey, "C" Company, 1st Team; Rifleman Harmer, "E" Company, 2nd Team.

BATTALION SPORTS.

The Battalion held their Annual Sports at Fort William on Thursday, 22 December, 1910. The preliminary heats were run off

between 9 and 11 a.m., and the finals commenced at 2 o'clock. There was a large crowd present, including His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady O'Moore Creagh, and the Officers were at Home to their friends during the afternoon. The band was in attendance during the afternoon. The Judges were: Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, Major H. M. Biddulph, Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., and Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie. Quartermaster-Sergeant E. F. S. Pickering officiated as starter, while Colour-Sergeants F. A. Williams and H. Stevens, and Sergeant E. Brown were on the Committee. The results were as follows:—

Quarter Mile.—Rifleman Howard, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Studholme, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Matthews, "C" Company, 3rd.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Griffiths, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Bourne, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Climpson, "A" Company, 3rd.

Long Jump.—Corporal Chapman, "B" Company, 1st; Rifleman May, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Walsh, "B" Company, 3rd.

Half Mile.—Rifleman Howard, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Humphries, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Senior, "F" Company, 3rd.

One Mile.—Rifleman Crisell, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Senior, "F" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Humphries, "C" Company, 3rd.

Veterans' Race.—Acting-Corporal Pearce, "D" Company, 1st; Sergeant Flack, "B" Company, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Curtis, "C" Company, 3rd. A special prize for the last man home in this race was awarded to Colour-Sergeant Stevens. This prize was a beautiful ribbon bound wooden spoon.

Final, 100 Yards.—Rifleman Grout, "F" Company, 1st; Corporal Chapman, 2nd; Rifleman Matthews, "C" Company, 3rd.

Final Hurdles.—Rifleman Griffiths, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Watkinson, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Moore, "H" Company, 3rd.

Three Miles open to the Garrison.—Gunner Stephens, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st; Rifleman Shepperd, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Senior, "F" Company, 3rd; Rifleman Hewitt, "D" Company, 4th.

High Jump.—Rifleman May, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Grout, "F" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Ware, "B" Company, 3rd.

Relay Race.—"C" Company, 1st; "F" Company, 2nd; "A" Company, 3rd.

Drill Order Race.—"D" Company, 1st; "F" Company, 2nd; "C" Company, 3rd.

Tug-of-War Final.—"G" Company, beat "D" Company, in the Final.

The Shield was won by "C" Company.

At the conclusion of the sports His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief addressed a few words of congratulation to the prize-winners, after which Lady O'Moore Creagh distributed the prizes.

The four clowns who kept the troops in roars of laughter from start to finish, also received suitable rewards. The presentation of the wooden spoon to Colour-Sergeant Stevens caused no little amusement. At the conclusion of the prize distribution three cheers were called for their Excellencies and were heartily responded to. Thus ended a thorough good day's sport.

BILLIARD MATCH.

Held at the Outram Institute in December, 1910.

RIFLE BRIGADE *v.* ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

Match Results.

Rifle Brigade.				Royal West Kent Regiment.		
Rifleman	Bellringer ...	250	*v.*	Private	Atkins	159
,,	Evans ...	250	*v.*	,,	Miller	155
,,	Hine... ...	250	*v.*	,,	Crane	137
,,	Earl	196	*v.*	,,	Clift	250
,,	Thompson ...	213	*v.*	,,	Seeds	250
,,	Hursell ...	250	*v.*	,,	Renwick ...	242
,,	Pearce ...	250	*v.*	,,	Page	192
,,	Brown ...	250	*v.*	,,	Wood	164
,,	Coates ...	250	*v.*	,,	Dicker	149
,,	Farendon ...	250	*v.*	,,	Harris	214
,,	Swan ...	250	*v.*	,,	Robinson .	178
,,	Hawes ...	250	*v.*	,,	Marks	157
	Total ...	2,909			Total ...	2,247

3RD BATTALION.

FOOTBALL.

WITH the exception of our defeats in the Army Cup and the Irish Army Cup last year, two events in which of course one especially wants to do well, the Battalion Team had a very successful season. They won the Munster League, for which they got a Cup and a set of Medals, also Munster Senior Cup, which gave them another Cup and a set of Medals, also the Burkeley Challenge Cup which meant still another Cup and set of Medals—so that on the whole we could not complain of their achievements—and though doubtful if it ever reflects very much credit, one might mention that the Durhams' who beat us in the Army Cup finally won the whole thing, and that we defeated our conquerors in the Irish Army Cup on three separate occasions afterwards.

When the team came back from furlough in January they settled down to play really first-class football, with the result that they easily won the competitions named above, and it made one wish

that they had displayed the same form before Christmas when they might have done something in both the big competitions. However, as we have the same side playing very well this year we will hope for something better. They have started off well by beating the York and Lancaster Regiment (5 goals to 0) in the first round of the Army Cup.

The second team also did well last year, finishing first in the Intermediate League, for which they got a Cup and a set of Medals. And 2nd in the Limerick and District League. They might have done even better still but that they were inclined to be a little too vigorous if things went against them, but that is a fault which can be easily mended, and we are looking forward to a successful season for them. They have started well by winning one match and drawing another this year.

Football is taking quite a hold on this country, and the Civil Authorities have started another Competition here for which we have entered a third team, which is an excellent thing as it gives amusement for more men, and also an incentive for the rest of the Battalion to play football. They also have won their first two matches.

The Inter-Company League was a great success last year, so much so that this year we have arranged for each Company to play each other twice, once before and once after Christmas, neither first nor second Battalion teams being allowed to play for their Companies, so that there is plenty of football to be had by anyone who takes the trouble to play.

Results of all the football last year are given below, also a photograph of two teams and the trophies won.

Results of Battalion Football Season, 1910-11.
Senior Team.

Munster League, 1st Division.—Played 8; won 8; goals for 24; against 4; points 16; winners of Elvery Challenge Cup and a set of Medals.

Munster Senior Cup.—Played 4; won 3; drawn 1; goals for 12; against 2; winners of Munster Senior Cup and a set of Medals.

Burkeley Challenge Cup.—Points were conceded by 3 teams, placing the Battalion team in the semi-final, when the team beat Haulbowline and met the H.L.I. at Cork in the final winning by 1 goal to 0; played 2; won 2; goals for 6; against 0. Winners of Burkeley Challenge Cup and a set of Medals.

Owing to the number of drawn games delaying the Finals of Cup Competitions, the Munster Football Association decided to put off the Chirnside Charity Shield Competition till early next season.

In the Army Cup Competition the team lost in the first round to Durham Light Infantry by 5 goals to 3 after extra time.

In the Irish Army Cup Competition the team lost in the first round to H.L.I. by 3 goals to 0.

In the Irish Intermediate Cup first round, after a draw against 45th Battery R.F.A. of 1 goal all, the team won on the replay by 1 goal to 0. It was found impossible to carry on this competition owing to the team being on furlough when the second round was played:—

Number of Matches.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against
17	13	2	2	47	15

Points were conceded to the team in four matches towards the end of the season.

RESERVES.

Munster Intermediate League.—Played 10; won 8; lost 1; drawn 1, goals for 27; against 9; points 17. Winners of the Munster Intermediate Cup and a set of Medals.

Limerick and District League.—Team finished second. Played 10; won 6; lost 2; drawn 2; goals for 11; against 5; points 14.

Munster Junior Cup.—Played 4; won 2; lost 1; drawn 1; goals for 3; against 2.

Irish Junior Cup.—Played 2; won 1; lost 1; goals for 3; against 3. Owing to the team being on leave a scratch team was sent to Cork and only lost by 2 goals to 1.

Matches.—Played 22; won 13; lost 5; drawn 4; goals for 41; against 18. Three matches were conceded by other teams throughout the season.

INTER-COMPANY LEAGUE, TABLE TO DATE.

	Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
1.	"F"	8	8	—	—	54	5	16
2.	"D"	8	6	—	2	53	9	12
3.	Band	8	4	1	3	23	22	9
4.	"C"	8	4	1	3	25	21	9
5.	"G"	7	4	—	3	20	14	8
6.	"E"	8	4	—	4	21	26	8
7.	"B"	8	2	1	5	12	43	5
8.	"H"	8	1	—	7	6	36	2
9.	"A"	7	—	1	6	6	44	1

HOCKEY.

Hockey last year was rather a failure. As we had got into the fourth round of the Army Hockey Cup at Bordon, we came over here full of ardour and enthusiasm, and gaily entered for the Army Hockey Cup, and also for a local Hockey League, which we were informed was very good form. Unfortunately, the Irish idea of form and ours differed so much that we only played two matches in the league and got no further than paying our subscriptions to the Army Cup. The difficulty is that we are so far away from other people, but we are trying again this year and hope for better results.

BOXING AND GYMNASTIC CLUB.

On arrival at Tipperary we determined to revive this Club. Considering that there was no money in hand at all, this proved a very difficult thing to do. We had purchased all the apparatus from the outgoing regiment, so started that much up.

Our first effort was a Recruits and 10 stone competition, but entries were not too numerous in either; however, some very good fights were put up, and we enjoyed an exhibition bout between Riflemen Heathcote and Mansfield.

We next essayed something larger, and got up a big and very good show here the night of the Tipperary Coursing Meeting. From a spectator's point of view this was a great success, as we saw some very good fighting combined with excellent boxing. but financially it was not such a success as we had hoped. One learns by experience, of course, and the people we got to come and fight asked such big prize money that we were £5 on the debit side instead of credit at the end of it.

There was an excellent fight between Sergeant Hutton, Connaught Rangers, who had an unbeaten certificate, and Private Hutton, Royal Fusiliers, winner Army and Navy Championship, 1910. Also between Walsh, 9-stone Champion of Ireland, and Daly, 9 stone Champion of Waterford, who gave a nice display of boxing, Walsh eventually winning in 10 rounds.

Rifleman Rogers and Bandsman Laird perhaps provided the most scientific display of the evening, fighting six rounds at about 8 stone, Rogers winning.

After this set-back we were more cautious, and in the spring of the year had another Battalion Show, Recruits and a Light Weight Competition. This did not show quite so much talent as before, but still we struggled on, and in October we had another Recruits Competition, also a 10-stone Competition. and Rifleman Heathcote fought T. Arthur, of Cashel, 15 rounds for £5 a side and 25 per cent. of gate money. The recruits put up an astonishingly good show, and we saw some good fights combined with some excellent boxing, Rifleman Lawford eventually winning the Challenge Cup presented by the officers, which was handed to him by General Sir N. G. Lyttelton. The 10-stone comp tition was also a great success, and was eventually won by Bandsman Seagust, who beat Rifleman Saigeman, though it must be said that the latter had fought through two rounds with a damaged thumb.

The 15-round contest was rather a fiasco, as Arthur was disqualified in the third round for holding and hitting. Staff-Sergeant Major Worsley, of Clonmel, kindly acted as referee.

This last show gave promise of such keenness that we are holding a little bigger meeting next month on the night of the coursing, and are hoping it will prove a success, but we have learned our lesson in the matter of prizes and are not flying too high.

It is a difficult place to start the finances of a boxing club, as no outsiders will come to watch any show in barracks unless one

[illegible]ey. Lieut. D[illegible] Rfn. Mawby.
[illegible]

[illegible] AND HOCKEY TEAMS, [illegible] CHARITY COMPETITION.

BOXING AND GYMNASTIC NOTES.

On arrival at Tipperary we determined [illegible] to [illegible]. We [illegible] [illegible] it was a Recruit and [illegible] boxed [illegible] and we enjoy [illegible] exhibit[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Tipperary Coursing [illegible] it w[illegible] [illegible] Or [illegible] of [illegible] as [illegible] prize [illegible] £5 on the [illegible] the end of it.

There was a[illegible] fight between Serjeant [illegible] and [illegible] beaten [illegible], and [illegible] Navy champion [illegible] fight [illegible] between [illegible] Day, 9 stone Ch[illegible] of Wales [illegible] of boxing [illegible] within 10 [illegible].

Rifleman R[illegible] and Bandsman L[illegible] perhaps [illegible] the most scientific [illegible] of the evening, [illegible] six [illegible] stone, R[illegible]

[illegible] were more [illegible], and the special [illegible] Ston Sh[illegible] Recruits [illegible] quite so much [illegible] as [illegible] October we [illegible] Recruits [illegible] tition and [illegible] Rifleman F[illegible] [illegible]ds for £5 [illegible] and £3 [illegible] an astonishingly good [illegible] with some [illegible] ring the [illegible] presented by [illegible], which w[illegible] to [illegible] by General Sir [illegible] G. [illegible] The 10 stone competition was also a great [illegible] and was eventually won by Bandsman Seagest, who [illegible] Serjeant Saige[illegible] though it must be said that the latter had fought [illegible] two [illegible] with a damaged thumb.

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Back Row—Sgt. Cook. Rfn. Bolton. A/Cpl. Furr. Br. Peek. Rfn. Hurd. Rfn. Bishop. Cpl. Langstead. Rfn. Atkins, Rfn. Burtenshaw. Sgt. Norris.

2nd Row—A/Cpl. Fisher. Cpl. Garley. Rfn. Oates. Lieut. Downes. Sgt. Maj. Saunders. Rfn. Owen. Rfn. Harrington. Rfn. Mawby.

4th BATTALION.

FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY TEAMS, 1911. WINNERS OF GARRISON LEAGUE AND CHARITY COMPETITION.

of their countrymen is fighting, and their countrymen know how to open their mouths so well that not much money flows into the coffers of the Club.

As regards gymnastics, under the able and energetic supervision of Sergeant Staines, things are looking up. We hope to give our first Gymnastic Display at the Boxing Tournament next month, and there is no reason why, in time, we should not be able to produce as good a troupe as we had at Meerut, which was really first rate.

Unfortunately we have lost nearly all our old hands, and it takes time to work up a new lot, especially as one never knows when they may have to go abroad with a Draft.

4TH BATTALION.

POLO.

LAST year was a failure, and in our polo letter we expressed a hope that we might have better news to tell. Now we can, perhaps, claim a fair amount of success. Our first tournament of any importance was the Public Schools, for which we entered an Eton side, consisting of Bligh (1), Hargreaves (2), Helyar (3), Buxton (back). We arrived at the final to meet Harrow, and a grand game, appropriately played on St. Andrew's Day, resulted in a tie after several extra chukkers. The Harrow side consisted of Bentinck and Campbell, of the Coldstream, with Sloggett and Kennedy from ourselves. The game was eventually won by Harrow, after again playing extra time. It was a good beginning to find six players of the regiment in the final.

Later the regimental side, made up of Kennedy (1), Sloggett (2), Hargreaves (3), Buxton (back), was defeated in the final of Lady Maxwell's Cup (Open) after a hard game with the Khedivial Sporting Club, who consisted of Schreiber, Marsham, Yousey Pasha, and Johnnie Isaac.

The inter-regimental followed, and Ritson replaced Kennedy. We only had to play two matches, beating the Yorkshires by 12 goals to 0, and in the final the 21st Lancers by 10 goals to 1.

The Subalterns' Cup followed, and to our great disgust we were defeated by the Coldstream by the odd goal after playing extra time.

Manœuvres followed, bringing a much-needed rest for the ponies, and then we got together our team again, Sladen replacing Sloggett. Our first game of importance was looked on rather as a trial for the Open Cup. The occasion was the opening of the new Heliopolis Polo Club, and we defeated the Egyptian Army Team, chosen from the whole of the Soudan, by 6 goals to 2.

The Open Cup followed, and we anticipated a great struggle with the Khedivial Sporting Club who had won the Cup since its inauguration. They consisted of the old side—Schreiber, Marsham, Yousey Pasha, with the Comte de Madre, who, as usual had a string of the best ponies money could buy for them all to ride. In our first match we defeated the Egyptian Army after a good fast game, by 6 goals to 3, and then came the final, to which we had looked forward all the year, against the Khedivial Sporting Club.

In the first half of the game we scored alternately, and it was anybody's game, but then our opponents weakened, and we were all over them for the last two chukkers, winning easily by 5 goals to 2, with our opponents stone cold.

The Crown Prince of Germany presented the Challenge Cup, which we christened that evening right royally.

Afterwards came the Inniskilling Cup for half battalions, squadrons, batteries, and staff. We walked away with all our matches, and both half battalions arrived at the final. Owing to shortage of ponies the left half scratched to the right.

This ended all but handicap tournaments, one of which was won during second leave by a side consisting of Sladen and Prittie, with two of our last joined Subalterns, Reeve and Sackville, both promising beginners.

Our season, therefore, may be said to have been very successful, and our capture of the Open Cup, defeating a side with such players as Schreiber, Marsham, and Yousey Pasha, particularly satisfactory.

CRICKET.

In spite of the loss of Sloggett and Howard the past year has been even more successful than 1910.

The Battalion played 17 matches, won 14, lost 1, and drew 2.

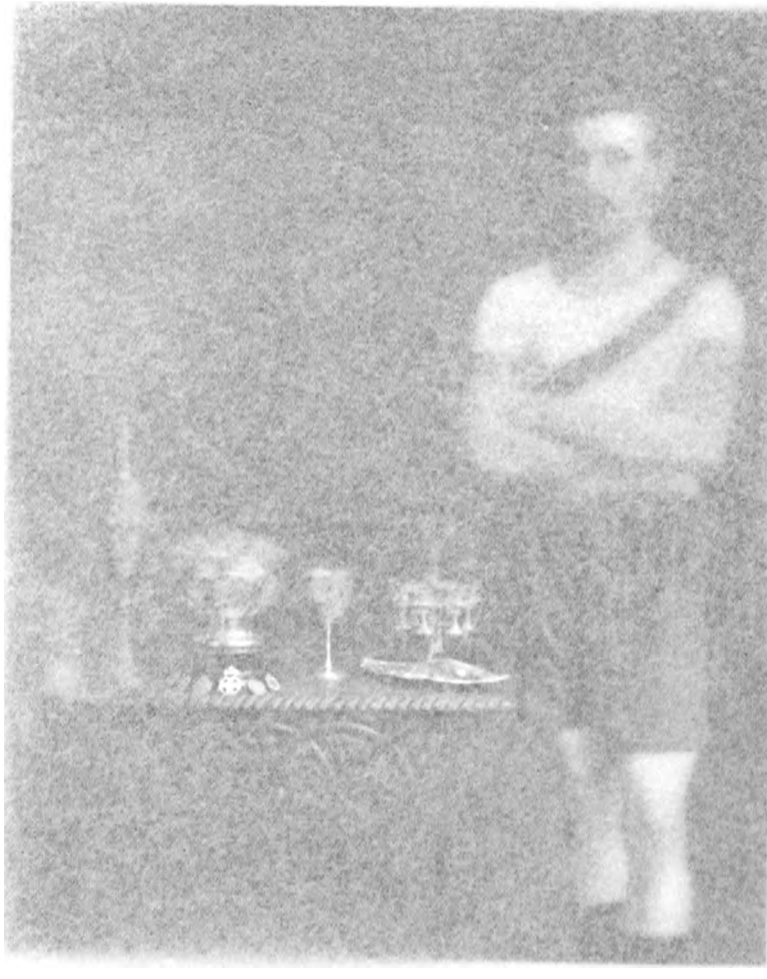
Most of the matches were played during first leave, and our success is largely due to practically always getting the same team together.

We again won the Army of Occupation Cup.

In the first tie we played the 21st Lancers, and won easily by 296 runs, Moore Gwyn, making 118, and he and Sergeant Palmer taking most of the wickets. In the second tie we met the Welsh Regiment whom we beat in the final last year. We made 398, and won by an innings and 60 runs. Campbell made 103, and Moore Gwyn 88, Sergeant Palmer and Moore Gwyn again taking most of the wickets.

In the final we played the Suffolk Regiment and made 403, winning by an innings and 63 runs. Moore Gwyn made 199, and Bugler Tennant 86; these two also got most of the wickets.

Campbell has been a great acquisition as a wicket-keeper, and Moore Gwyn has been far ahead of everyone in the Battalion, or in Cairo, as a run-getter, making close on 2,000 runs in the season, of which about 1,000 were made in Battalion matches. Other run-



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4th BATTALION.

CORPORAL A. GARLEY. LONG DISTANCE RUNNER.

getters were Bugler Tennant, Campbell, Ross and Downes. The regular bowlers were Sergeant Palmer, Moore Gwyn, Riflemen Hurd, Ross, and Bugler Tennant.

The Officers played the Sergeants and beat them by 140 runs.

The Battalion League was competed for keenly and won by "G" (Captain R. P. Burrowes') Company. A junior league for second elevens was started this year, so as to give more men an opportunity of playing, and was won by "H" (Major H. D. Ross's) Company.

FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY, 1910-11.

FOOTBALL.

We had a very successful season. In October, 1910, we started a Two-match Company League, and although we were interrupted by Company and Battalion training we just managed to finish it before the hot weather started. Company football has improved very much and is now well worth watching, some companies showing very good combination. Interest in the league was kept up to the finish, and it was still possible for three companies to win it on the last four matches. In the end "B" Company won.

The Battalion team did exceptionally well, winning everything in Egypt.

We had a six-a-side competition for the Battalion on Christmas and following days, thirty-six teams entered; "B" 4 team won it after a very hard tussle with "D" 3 and "C" 1 in the semi-final and final.

In the Egyptian State Railway five-a-side competition (fifty teams) "D" team were runners up, and received silver medals.

RESULTS: BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM.

Army of Occupation Shield.

1st Round.—Bye.

2nd Round.—Beat Welsh Regiment by 5 goals to 2.

Final.—Beat Coldstream Guards by 1 goal to 0.

Army Charity Cup.

1st Round.—Beat Welsh Regiment by 2 goals to 1.

2nd Round.—Beat Small Units by 2 goals to 1.

Final.—Beat 21st Lancers by 1 goal to 0.

Two-match League.

Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
"B" ..	14	8	4	2	45	21	20
"D" ..	14	8	2	4	56	18	18
"H" ..	14	7	3	4	40	32	17
"C" ..	14	8	1	5	41	39	17
"E" ..	14	6	2	6	36	47	14
"A" ..	14	6	1	7	36	44	13
"F" ..	14	5	0	9	29	47	10
"G" ..	14	1	1	12	20	56	3
Battalion Team	*14	10	1	3	38	20	

* Includes "Friendlies."

Hockey.

We had a One-match League, but could not get the men to take the same interest as in football. As will be seen in the results, "B" Company won every match.

The Battalion team did very well, being runners-up in the Khedivial Sporting Club League. It took rather a long time to get a good team together, as we have played very little Battalion hockey since we came abroad. We were knocked out by the Welsh Regiment (a very good team) in the K. S. C. cup.

One-match League.

Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
"B" ..	7	7	0	0	49	5	14
"D" ..	7	4	2	1	21	17	10
"C" ..	7	4	1	2	20	16	9
"F" ..	7	3	1	3	18	18	7
"A" ..	7	2	2	3	15	14	6
"H" ..	7	1	2	4	16	22	4
"E" ..	7	1	1	5	7	20	3
"G" ..	7	1	1	5	9	43	3
Battalion Team	*11	7	1	3	27	23	

* Includes "Friendlies."

BOXING CLUB.

The club is in a fairly good condition at present, having 279 members, of which a good number are active members.

There has been plenty of Boxing in the Command during the past year, each Regiment giving a Tournament month about.

The Battalion had the honour of giving a Tournament for the purpose of letting His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany see some service boxing. The programme was made up of six contests of six rounds each, the men selected being the pick of the Garrison. The Battalion got three of the winners, who were:—

Acting Corporal Arnold (beat Private Jolly, 21st Lancers).

Rifleman Barnett (beat Serjeant Marsh, 21st Lancers).

Rifleman Ashford (beat Rifleman Barr).

The Crown Prince presented two watches for the two best fights of the evening, and one of them came to the Battalion, Acting Corporal Arnold winning it.

On 13 April we gave a Tournament to find out the Champions in each weight in the Battalion, and also a Novices Competition, in which we found some promising youngsters. The results of the Championships were as follows:—

Rifleman Saunders won the Light Heavies.
Rifleman Barnett won the Middles.
Rifleman Ashford won the Welters.
Rifleman Fowler won the Lights.
Acting Corporal Arnold won the Feathers.

On 22 April the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment gave a Tournament in which they opened all weights to the Army of Occupation. The Battalion had eleven entries, and won two cups and had two runners up. The results were:—

Bandsman Griffiths, who won the Open Middles Cup.
Rifleman Ashford, who won the Open Welters Cup.
Rifleman Fowler was beaten in the final of the Lights.
Rifleman Searston was beaten in the final of the Feathers.

About 8 May the 21st Lancers had a Boxing Meeting, in which Rifleman Barnett won the open Middles, and Rifleman Ashford was runner up in the open Welter Weights.

On 29 and 30 June the 1st Battalion Scots Guards gave a Tournament. Events open to the Garrison were, 8 st. 6 lb. competition, Welter Weight, Middle Weight, Light Weight, and for three Six-Round Contests. The Battalion had eight entries and won two of the competitions, and two of the contests and a draw. The results were:—

8 *st.* 6 *lb. Competition.*—Rifleman Walker, who gave a lot of weight away, but won in good style.

Welter Weight.—Rifleman Barr beat Rifleman Herbert in the final on points.

Light Weight.—Rifleman Fowler was beaten in the Final by Lance-Corporal Thomas, Welsh Regiment.

Middle Weight.—Rifleman Saunders was beaten in the final by Gunner Kingswell, R.G.A.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Ashford beat Private Reece, Welsh Regiment, on points.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Barnett beat Private Paynton, Scots Guards, in three rounds.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Pink drew with Private Bailey, Scots Guards.

On 10 and 11 August we gave a Tournament, in which four competitions of different weights (Open Light Weight, Light Heavies, Welter Weight, and Middles) were open to the Army of Occupation, but the entries for these events were not good. The other events were: Four six-round contests and the following, open to the Battalion only: Battalion Feathers, Light Weight, and Welters, and a Boys' Competition. The winners were:—

Open Light Weight.—Rifleman Fowler beat Private Reece, Welsh Regiment.

Open Light Heavies.—Corporal Beilby, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, beat Shoeing Smith Bristow, R.H.A.

Open Welters.—Acting Corporal Anderson beat Rifleman Herbert.

The winners of the Battalion Weights were :—

Feathers.—Rifleman Badger beat Rifleman Green.

Lights.—Rifleman Hellor beat Rifleman Chandler.

Welters.—Rifleman Barr beat Rifleman Hellor.

Boys' Competition.—Boy Lee beat Boy Gray.

Of the four contests the Battalion won three and lost one. The results were :—

Acting Corporal Arnold beat Private Flemming, 21st Lancers, on points.

Rifleman Barnett beat Private Carman, Welsh Regiment, fourth round.

Rifleman Ashford beat Shoeing Smith Parish, R.H.A., on points.

Rifleman Pink lost to Private Bailey, 1st Scots Guards.

The above meeting was the best we had, and the boxing was good. All our best men entered for the open events, which left the Battalion Weights to the young hands at the game.

On 12 and 13 September the 21st Lancers had a meeting, and opened the following events to the Army of Occupation: Feather, Middle, Welter, and Light Weight, and three of our men entered in the contests. The Battalion had five entries for the open events, of which we won three. Of the contests we won two. The following are the results :—

Feather Weight (open to the Garrison).—Rifleman Badger beat Private Smith, Welsh Regiment, on points.

Light Weight (open to the Garrison).—Rifleman Fowler beat Private Reece, Welsh Regiment, on points.

Welter Weight (open to the Garrison).—Rifleman Ashford beat Acting Corporal Palk, Rifle Brigade, on points.

Middle Weight (open to the Garrison).—Rifleman Barr was beaten in the final by Private Murray, Scots Guards, on points.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Barnett beat Private Paynton, Scots Guards, fourth round.

Six round Contest.—Rifleman Hunt beat Private Williams, Welsh Regiment, on points.

Six-round Contest.—Rifleman Pink was beaten by Private Bailey, Scots Guards, on points.

On 26 and 27 September, the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment gave a Tournament in which the events were all open and included a Novices Competition in each Weight. The Battalion had 14 novices entered, but did not do any good except Acting Corporal Jones, in the Feather Weight, who met the winner of the Competition in the second round and after a hard fight lost on points, but was awarded a consolation prize for the best fight in his weight.

In the Open events we entered three and all these got prizes. They were, Rifleman Hellor who won the Open Light Weight, and Rifleman Badger who beat Rifleman Hunt in the final of the Open Feathers. Out of two contests we won one and lost one, they were :—

Acting Corporal Arnold beat Private Smith Welsh Regiment on points.

Rifleman Searston lost to Private Ward, Welsh Regiment, on points.

On 12 and 13 October the Championships Meeting was held, but, unfortunately, we lost three of our best men, who went home 25 September, and Acting Corporal Arnold, who was not allowed to Box on account of being over trained. If these men had been here to box, I think we should have got the Challenge Cup, as it was the Battalion came in second in the Garrison. The Battalion had ten entries; out of the ten, we got four runners up. They were:—

Final Welter Weight.—Rifleman Grifliths, beaten by Private Holmes.

Final Light Weight.—Rifleman Hellor, beaten by Private Keddie, Suffolk Regiment.

Final Feather Weight.—Rifleman Badger beaten by Lance-Corporal Boys, Yorks Regiment.

Final Middle Weight.—Rifleman Pink beaten by Private Murray, Scots Guards.

The Yorkshire Regiment won the Cup and the Battalion second.

The Club is in a thriving condition at present under the management of Sergeant Coote, and we hope for plenty of practice at Khartoum before going on to India,

ATHLETICS AND SWIMMING.

Taken all round I think we may say that the efforts of the Battalion athletes and swimmers have this year been rewarded with a very fair measure of success.

To take athletics first. The Battalion Sports and the Competition for Colonel Pemberton's Shield were held on 27 March and were a great success.

The Shield was won by "C" Company. Among individual performances Acting-Corporal Hide's win in the Hurdles and Acting Corporal Taylor's in the half-mile were perhaps the most noteworthy.

The next meeting of any importance was the Battalion Birthday Sports Meeting held on 25 August. As an innovation most of the events at this meeting were handicaps, and this proved a great success and produced some good finishes, also unearthing some promising young performers who, we hope, will train on and take the place of the older generation as they leave us.

Another popular innovation was a Company Relay Race for teams of 1 Officer, 1 Colour Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 1 Acting Corporal or Rifleman. This was won by "H" Company for whom Sladen ran a fast 50 yards at one end and Rifleman Lester a fast quarter at the other.

In open races at the other Regimental Sports we also did well. In the 21st Lancers Open Mile Acting Corporal Elsbury, Corporal Garley, and Rifleman Edwards finished first, second and third, and in the Welsh Open Mile Garley won from Edwards and Elsbury. We therefore had high hopes for the Command Sports which were held on 23 September. These hopes were fulfilled and we won the Challenge Cup very easily, scoring 27½ points, the runners up being the Suffolk Regiment with 14½.

Our individual successes at this meeting were as follows: Sergeant Palmer was third in the long jump, and in the absence of Acting Corporal Hide, who had hurt his back, won the hurdles in a canter. Corporal Garley won the 3 miles very easily from a Welshman, Rifleman Hoskayne running a good third.

Acting Corporal Taylor won the mile easily from Corporal Garley, with Rifleman Edwards third. He also won the half-mile from Rifleman Sayers. In the quarter-mile Rifleman Sayers was second, and in the 100 yards Acting Corporal Harvey dead-heated for second place.

We also won the relay race which was one of the prettiest events of the meeting. Rifleman Ramsey started the last distance (½ mile) at least 70 yards behind the leader, but running with great judgment and pluck got up to win a fine race by 3 yards. Our team in this was Acting Corporal Harvey, Riflemen Mawby, Lester and Ramsay.

Quite a feature of this meeting was Alexander's Pigeon Post, which attracted universal attention and enabled the habitual devotees of the Canteen to closely follow the progress of events.

To turn to Water Polo and Swimming. These sports were most popular in the Battalion, and certainly were quite the most pleasant to pursue during the hot weather.

In August we sent a Polo team to Alexandria and defeated the Yorkshire Regiment Detachment. This team also beat the Greek Club, who are champions of Greece, but lost to the Alexandria Swimming Club.

Later in the summer we entertained the Alexandria Swimming Club at the New Cairo Baths. They beat us at Water Polo (3 goals to 2), but we proved successful in most of the other events.

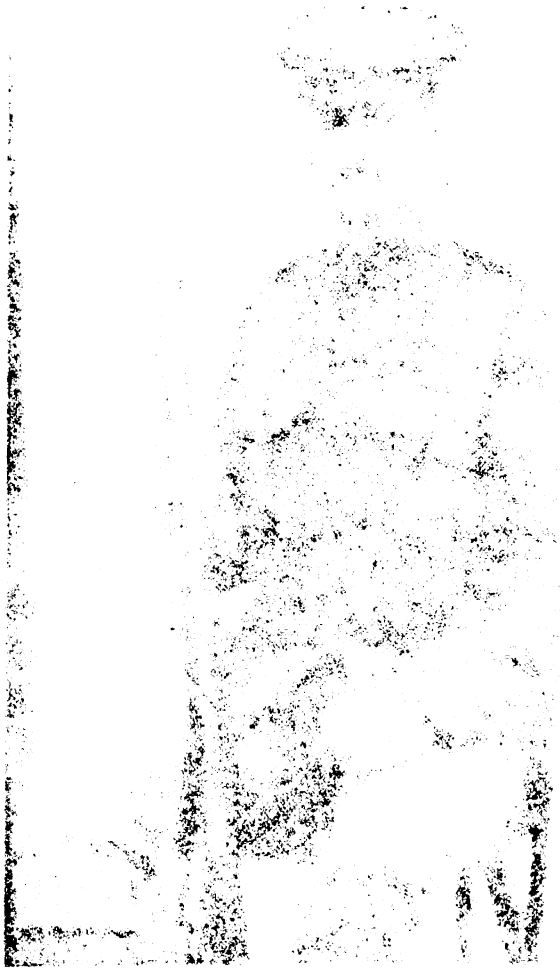
Rifleman Lester's diving was a notable feature of the day, and Rifleman Atkins also put up a fine performance by staying under water forty-eight seconds and gathering twenty-three out of twenty-four plates, thus winning the Plate Diving Competition.

In minor events we beat the Scots Guards 3 goals to 1 at Cairo. In the Challenge Cup League we lost to Alexandria Swimming Club after a hard game.

Another form of sport at which Riflemen excelled was Roller Skating. Rarely a week passed without a Battalion side being billed to perform at Luna Park or Kasr-el Nil.

Indeed at the latter rink we had two teams in the final of one competition.

1st BATTALION.
ACTING-SERGEANT BRADBURY.
WINNER OF SILVER JEWEL; ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1911.



ACTIN[illegible]

WINNER OF SILVE[illegible]

Altogether we can look back on a very fairly successful year in Cairo. We shall not have the same competition or incitement at Khartoum, but we hope that Taylor, Hide, Elsbury, and others, will, when we get to India, still exhibit the fine form they have shown in Egypt, and that the "young idea" will train on and supply worthy successors to them.

CORPORAL A. GARLEY, LONG DISTANCE RUNNER.

Winner of the following Events :—

Ghezireh	12½ miles ...	Cup.
Heliopolis	6½ ,, ...	Cup.
Alexandria	7½ ,, ...	Gold Medal.
Alexandria	5 ,, ...	Medal.
Ghezireh	5 ,, ...	Cup.
Ghezireh	3 ,, ...	Cup.
Garrison Sports	3 ,, ...	
Open Mile Battalion Sports...	...	
Garrison Sports	1 mile ...	Second.
Ghezireh	3½ miles ...	Second.
Meadi	4½ ,, ...	Second.
1909, 1910, 1911 Battalion Cross Country	... ...	Second.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

CRICKET CLUB.

1910.

THE Depôt team were winners of the Winchester League without suffering defeat.

No. 2 Depôt King's Royal Rifle Corps won the Inter-Depôt Championship.

1911.

There were no League Matches this year.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
24	18	3	3

This was a very successful season.

No. 2 Depôt King's Royal Rifle Corps (holders) won the Inter-Depôt Cricket Championship.

FOOTBALL, 1910-1911.

Southampton Senior League.

	Played	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
	12	4	8	23	33	8
	Position in League, 6th.					
Friendlies	16	12	4	48	22	
Total	28	16	12	71	55	

The Rifle Brigade members of the team were chosen from: Acting Sergeant J. Chantler, Corporal A. Veneer, Acting Corporals A. Girling,[1] E. Anderson, Bugler C. Greenway, Riflemen F. Stratton, W. Lowe, F. Boyce, F. Bunce, G. Phillips, J. Upton, F. Partridge, W. Glasier, A. White.

[1] Now Serjeant Master Shoemaker, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, Khartoum.

Regimental Record. 1911.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Rolica," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

1st Bn. .. .. *Colchester.*
2nd ,, ... *Calcutta (for Rawal Pindi).*
3rd Bn. .. .. *Tipperary.*
4th ,, ... *Cairo (for Khartoum).*
Depôt and Record Office .. .. *Winchester.*

Uniform.—Green. *Facings.*—Black. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of* Connaught and Strathearn, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *Col.* G. Gds., and A.S. Corps and *Col.-in-Chief* 6 Dns., High. L. I., and R. Dub. Fus., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.* 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Dillon, Gen. *Sir* M., *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, ret. pay [R] 2nd Bn. 20Feb.04 27May97
Warren, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* A. F., *K.C.B.*, ret. pay 1st Bn. 11Jan.07
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* J. P. C., *K.C.B.*, ret. pay [R] 4th Bn. 18Jan.08
Swaine, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* L. V., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, ret pay [R] 3rd Bn. 19Nov.08

Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt (also Colonel in charge of Rifle Records) } Jenkins, Col. A. E. 1July08
Adjutant Rifle Depôt .. .. Edwards, Capt. F. W. L., K.R. Rif. C. .. 16May09
Quartermaster Rifle Depôt .. McNally, T. C. 5June09
hon. capt. 22Mar.09

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

3Petre, H. C. 15Oct.09
4Radclyffe, C. E., *D.S.O.* 1Dec.09
2Shute, C. D., *p.s.c.* 24Mar.10
1Biddulph, H. M., *p.s.c.* [L] 16Dec.11

Majors. (16)

4Alexander, R. 5Apr.05
c.o. Thesiger, G. H., *p.s.c.* [*l*] 15Oct.05
bt. col. 29Nov.06
1Stephens, R. B., *p.s.c* [*l*] 1Dec.05 29Nov.00
4Ross, H. D. 7Nov.06
s. Long, S. C., *p.s.c.* [*l*] 6Feb.07 29Nov.00
2Harman, G. M. N., *D.S.O.* 26June07
3Henniker, C. H. C., *Lord* 16Dec.07
Paley, G., *p.s.c.* [*l*] 8July08
1Bright, R. G. T., *C.M.G.*, *e.* [F], *Rif. Sub Depôt* 19Dec.08 17Dec.99
d. 3Boden, A. D. 6Mar.09
e.a. Percival, C. V. N. 15Oct.09
1Heriot-Maitland, J. D. *D.S.O.* 1Dec.09
4King, A. M. 23Dec.09

Majors—contd.

3Maclachlan, R. C. 26Jan.10
Grogan, *Sir* E. I. B., *Bt.*, *p.s.c.* [L] *Mil. Attaché* 24Mar.10

Captains. (26)

2Rickman, S. H. 27July00
1Salmon, G. N. 31Aug.00
Burnett-Stuart, J. T., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* [*l*] 20Feb.01 *bt. maj.* 29July11
s. *Cooke, B. H. H.*, *p.s.c.* [L] 20Feb.01
Hollond, S.E., *p.s.c.* 20Feb.01
t. *Harington, J.* 6Mar.01
s. *Cuninghame*, Sir *T. A. A. M.*, Bt., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* 18Jan.02
s.c. *Paley, A. T.* 18Jan.02
t. Stephens, G. E. B. 21Jan.02
1Harman, A. R., 22Jan.02
s.c. *Grant, R. F. S.*, M.V.O., D.S.O. 8Mar.04
s. *Shawe, C.* 1Apr.04
d. 2Harrison, C. E. 12Apr.04
2Seymour, W. W. 27Apr.04
s. *Davies, W. E.*, *p.s.c.* 29Apr.04
2Wood, D. 14May04

Captains—contd.

4Buxton, J. L. 14May04
3*Solly-Flood, R. E.*, *Adjt.* 28July04
3Gatehorne-Hardy, *Hon.* N. C. 24June08 28Aug.04
2Powell, E. B. 23Jan.05
1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., *D.S.O.* 23Jan.05
Riddell, E. P. A. 24June08 9Feb.05
(6) 3Wollaston, F. H. A. 27Feb.05
s. *Nugent, F. H.* 8Mar.05
4Isaac, J. E. V. 24June08 1Apr.05
t. *Basset, W. F.* 30May05
s. *Dumaresq, H. W.* 23Mar.10 2Feb.05
d. 4Helyar, M. H. 30May05
Sturgis, H. R. 4Dec.05
Lindsay, G. M. 15Dec.06
s. *Verney, R* 2Apr.08
s. *Wilson, H. M.* 2Apr.08
Jenkinson, J. B., *p.s.c.* 6May08
Weld Forester, *Hon.* F. A. C. 10May08
c.o. *Prittie*, Hon. *F. R. D.* [*l*] 16 May08
s. *Somerville, H. F.* 8July08
t. *Spencer, J. A. W.* 22Oct.09
4*Hargreaves, A. K.*, *Adjt.* 22Jan.10

Captains—contd.

s. *Buller, H. C.* 22Jan.10
3Meade-Waldo, E. R. 23Mar.10
(5) 1Vivian, A. H. 24Mar.10
m.c. *Follett, R. S.* 15Apr.10
1Baring, T. E., *e.* 14Oct.10
r. *Burrowes, R. P.* 27Oct.10
4Prescott Westcar, W. V. L. 8Dec.10
3Starkey, J. H. 15Dec.10
3Pryce, H. B. M. 18Jan.11
m.i. *Lane, G. E W.* 22Jan.11
2Sloggett, A. J. H. 22Jan.11
4Prittie, *Hon.* H. C. O'C. 15Feb.11
s. *de Moleyns, R. P. A.* 15Feb.11
1Ovey, D. 3Mar.11
2Crosbie, J. P. G. 14June11
Tod, A. A. 29July11
1Trafford, S. W. J. 23Sept.11
2Sladen, G. C. 3Oct.11
3Davies, C. M., *p.s.c.* 6Oct.11

Lieutenants. (41)

2Pigot, R. 30May05
d. 4Morris, T. H. P. 5July05
s. *Howard, H. R. M.* 11Sept.05

Lieutenants—contd.

4Ritson, C. W. 24June08
9Feb.06
2Scott, H. V. 23May06
1Sherston, S. A. 26June06
2Walpole, R. S. H.
17July06
1*Bernard, D. J. C. K.*,
Adjt. 21July06
(6) 3Dimsdale, E. C.
26Sept.06
c.o. *Leeke, R. H.* 26Sept.06
4Downes, O. C. 24June06
1June07
4Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C.
25June07
s.c. *Wingfield*, Hon. *M. A.*
3July07
2Whitaker, H. 15Sept.07
1Liddell, G. W. 3Oct.07
2Burton, R. C. 15Dec.07
s. *Brownlow, G.* 2Apr.08
1Railston, H. G. M.
24Apr.08
2Drummond, S. H.
8July08
1Leyland, R. H. 28Jan.09
4Richardson, H. S. C.
1Apr.09
d. 3Toynbee, G. P. R.
18May09
4Cole, J. J. B. 4Se t.09
2Leslie, N. J. B. 22Oct.09
3Hopwood, R. G.
22Oct.09
4Kennedy, P. A. 30Dec.09

Lieutenants—contd.

d. 1Morgan-Grenville, *Hon.* R. G. G. (*Master of Kinloss*) 22Jan.10
Riley, H. L., Adjt.
9Feb.10
1Boyle, *Hon.* J. D.
23Mar.10
w.a. *Banbury, W. M. V.*
24Mar.10
Moore-Gwyn, H. G.
15Apr.10
3Meysey-Thompson,
Hon. C. H. M. 14Oct.10
1Sutton-Nelthorpe, O.
27Oct.10
2Fellowes, R. T.
1Jan.11
3Parker, W. M. 18June11
3Swan, C. F. T. 22Jan.11
Selby-Smyth, M. B.
23Jan.11
(5) 1Lascelles, *Hon.* E. C.
23Jan.11
21Feb.11
2Fitzherbert-Brock-
holes, T. J. 15Feb.11
1Stewart, W. R.
3Mar.11
3Phipps-Hornby, G. H.
1Apr.11
1Cholmondeley, R.
1Apr.11
3Mostyn-Owen, R. A.
1Apr.11
2Durham, E. 14June11

Lieutenants—contd.

3Paget, L. B. 11July11
3Cavendish, A. L. C.
23Sept.11
3Alexander, M. 3Oct.11
1Micklem, J. 6Oct.11
1Eastwood, T. R.
11Nov.11

2nd Lieutenants. (24)

3Godolphin Osborne,
M. 20Apr.10
1Hopwood, R. H.
18May10
1Coryton, J. T. 8June10
2Gull, F. W. L. 4Oct.10
4Collins, R. L. H. 4Oct.10
2Bridgeman, R. O.
4Oct.10
4Reeve, J. T. W. 5Oct.10
4Campbell, H. F. 5Oct.10
4Morgan-Grenville,
Hon. T. G. B. 19Nov.10
4Edwards, B. M. M.
17Dec.10
4Stopford Sackville,
L. C. 17Dec.10
2Mansel, R. C. 28Jan.11
3Prideaux-Brune,
D. E. 4Mar.11
3Congreve, W. L. T.
4Mar.11
2Peyton, H. S. C.
25Mar.11

2nd Lieuts.—contd.

1Williams, E. S. B.
20Sept.11
2Stopford, M. G. N.
20Sept.11
4Calvert, J. D. 20Sept.11
2Earle, G. F. 20Sept.11
3Wolseley-Jenkins,
C. W. 9Dec.11

Adjutants.

1Bernard, D. J. C. K., *lt.*
17July09
3Solly-Flood, R. E.,
capt. 15Sept.10
4Hargreaves, A. K.,
capt. 15Dec.10
2Riley, H. L., *lt.*
21Feb.11

Quartermasters.

1Morrish, W., 28Aug.01
hon. capt. 28Aug.11
r. *Morgan, E. E., hon. lt.*
1July03
2Alldridge, J. H.,
hon. lt. 8Nov.05
r. *Walter, J., hon. lt.*
10Feb.06
4Mitchell, G., *hon. lt.*
19Feb.10
3Eastmead, L., *hon. lt.*
28May10

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1912.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January, 1912.

Distribution.	Officers.	W.O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O.'s and Men.
1st Battalion (Colchester) ...	25	2	40	14	44	628	726
2nd Battalion (Calcutta) ...	26	2	45	16	38	898	997
3rd Battalion (Tipperary) ...	24	2	46	16	42	525	629
4th Battalion (Alexandria) ...	24	2	38	15	34	842	929
Depôt (Winchester)	7	1	13	3	19	116	151
Sub-Depôt (Woolwich)	5	1	28	16	12	39	95
Staff and "Seconded"	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	149	10	210	80	189	3,048	3,527

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1911.

1st BATTALION (Colchester).

Colonel Commandant.

Major-General *Sir* A. F. Warren, *K.C.B.*

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Biddulph.

Company Commanders.

Major R. B. Stephens.
Major J. D. Heriot-Maitland, *D.S.O.*
Capt. G. N. Salmon.
Capt. A. R. Harman.
Capt. W. Pitt-Taylor.
Capt. *Hon.* E. Weld-Forester.
Capt. T. E. Baring.
Capt. D. Ovey.
Capt. S. W. J. Trafford.

Lieutenants.

S. A. Sherston.
G. W. Liddell.
H. M. G. Railston.
R. H. Leyland.
Hon. J. D. Boyle.
O. Sutton-Nelthorpe.
W. R. Stewart.
R. Cholmondeley.
J. Micklem.
T. R. Eastwood.

Second Lieutenants.

R. H. Hopwood.
J. T. Coryton.
E. S. B. Williams.

Adjutant.

D. J. C. K. Bernard, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

W. Morrish, *Hon. Captain.*

2ND BATTALION (Calcutta, for Rawal Pindi).

Colonel Commandant.

General *Sir* Martin Dillon, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.* [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Shute.

Company Commanders.

Major G. M. N. Harman, *D.S.O.*
Capt. W. W. Seymour.
Capt. D. Wood.
Capt. E. B. Powell.
Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett.
Capt. J. P. G. Crosbie.
Capt. A. A. Tod.
Capt. G. C. Sladen.

Lieutenants.

R. Pigot.
H. V. Scott.
H. Whitaker.
R. C. Burton.
S. H. Drummond.
N. J. B. Leslie.
R. T. Fellowes.
T. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.
E. Durham.

Second Lieutenants.

F. W. L. Gull.
R. O. Bridgeman.
R. C. Mansel.
H. S. C. Peyton.
M. G. N. Stopford.
G. F. Earle.

Adjutant.

H. L. Riley, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

J. H. Alldridge, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

3RD BATTALION (Tipperary).

Colonel Commandant.

Major-General *Sir* L. V. Swaine, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.* [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Petre.

Company Commanders.

Major *Lord* Henniker.
Major R. C. Maclachlan.
Capt. S. H. Rickman.
Capt. *Hon.* N. C. Gathorne-Hardy.
Capt. E. R. Meade-Waldo.
Capt. J. H. Starkey.
Capt. H. B. M. Pryce.
Capt. C. M. Davies.

Lieutenants.

R. G. Hopwood.
Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson.
W. M. Parker.
C. F. T. Swan.
G. H. Phipps-Hornby.
R. A. Mostyn-Owen.
L. B. Paget.
A. L. C. Cavendish.
M. Alexander.

Second Lieutenants.

M. Godolphin-Osborne.
D. E. Prideaux-Brune.
W. L. T. Congreve.
C. W. Wolseley-Jenkins.

Adjutant.

R. E. Solly-Flood, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

L. Eastmead, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

4TH BATTALION (Cairo, for Khartoum).

Colonel Commandant.

Lieutenant-General *Sir* J. P. C. Glyn, *K.C.B.* [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, *D.S.O.*

Company Commanders.

Major R. Alexander.
Major H. D. Ross.
Major A. M. King.
Capt. J. L. Buxton.
Capt. J. E. V. Isaac.
Capt. W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar.
Capt. *Hon.* H. C. O'C. Prittie.

Lieutenants.

C. W. Ritson.
O. C. Downes.
H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan.
H. S. C. Richardson.
J. J. B. Cole.
P. A. Kennedy.
H. G. Moore-Gwyn.

Second Lieutenants.

R. L. H. Collins.
J. T. W. Reeve.
H. F. Campbell.
Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville.
B. M. M. Edwards.
L. C. Stopford-Sackville.
J. D. Calvert.

Adjutant.

A. K. Hargreaves, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

G. Mitchell, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

DEPÔT (Winchester).

Commanding.

Colonel A. E. Jenkins.

Major.

A. D. Boden (*3rd Bn.*).

Captains.

C. E. Harrison (*2nd Bn.*).
M. H. Helyar (*4th Bn.*).

Lieutenants.

T. H. P. Morris (*4th Bn.*).
R. S. H. Walpole (*2nd Bn.*).
G. P. B. Toynbee (*3rd Bn.*).
Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (*1st Bn.*).

SUB-DEPÔT (Woolwich).

Major.

R. G. T. Bright, *C.M.G.* (*1st Bn.*).

Captains.

F. H. A. Wollaston (*3rd Bn.*).
A. H. Vivian (*1st Bn.*)

Lieutenants.

E. C. Dimsdale (*3rd Bn.*).
Hon. E. C. Lascelles (*1st Bn.*).

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(In order of Regimental Seniority.)

Major and Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, Nairobi, East Africa.

Major S. C. Long, Commandant, School of Signalling, Aldershot.

Major G. Paley, Director of Operations and Staff Duties, G.S.O., Canada.

Major C. V. N. Percival, Egyptian Army, Cairo.

Major *Sir* E. I. B. Grogan, *Bart.*, Military Attaché, S. America, Buenos Ayres.

Captain, Brevet-Major and Local Colonel J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., Director of Military Operations, Dominion of New Zealand.

Captain B. H. H. Cooke, Staff Captain, War Office.

Captain S. E. Hollond, Brigade Major, O.F.S. District, S. Africa.

Captain J. Harington, Adjutant, 11th Battalion County of London Regiment (Territorials).

Captain *Sir* T. A. M. Cuninghame, *Bart.*, D.S.O., D.A.Q.M.G., 5th Division, Curragh, Ireland.

Captain A. T. Paley, Staff College, Camberley.

Captain G. E. B. Stephens, Adjutant, 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment (Territorials).

Captain R. F. S. Grant, M.V.O., D.S.O., Staff College, Camberley.

Captain C. Shawe, A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding, Ireland.

Captain W. E. Davies, Brigade Major, 12th Infantry Brigade.

Captain E. R. A. Riddell, Adjutant, 7th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorials).

Captain F. H. Nugent, Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Manchester and Leeds Universities.

Captain W. F. Bassett, Adjutant, 7th (Cyclist Battalion) Welsh Regiment (Territorials).

Captain H. W. Dumaresq, A.D.C. to Governor, New South Wales, Sydney.

Captain H. R. Sturgis, A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding 6th Division, Cork.

Captain G. M. Lindsay, Adjutant, 17th Battalion County of London Regiment (Territorials).

Captain R. Verney, A.D.C. to Governor, New South Wales, Sydney.

Captain H. M. Wilson, Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Oxford University.

Captain J. B. Jenkinson, Staff College, Camberley.

Captain *Hon.* F. R. D. Prittie, Assistant Commissioner, Boundary Delimitation Commission, Uganda.

Captain H. F. Somerville, Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Captain J. A. W. Spencer, Adjutant, 5th Battalion City of London Regiment (Territorials).

Captain H. C. Buller, A.D.C. to H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Canada.

Captain R. S. Follett, Instructor, R.M.C., Sandhurst.

Captain R. P. Burrowes, Adjutant, 6th Special Reserve Battalion, Woolwich.

Captain G. E. W. Lane, Quartermaster, 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry, S. Africa.

Captain R. P. A. de Moleyns, A.D.C. to Governor, New South Wales, Sydney.

Lieutenant H. R. M. Howard, Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia, Ireland.

Lieutenant R. H. Leeke, King's African Rifles, Bombo, Uganda.

Lieutenant *Hon.* M. A. Wingfield, Staff College, Camberley.

Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow, Adjutant, Camel Corps, Cairo.

Lieutenant W. M. V. Banbury, West African Regiment, Sierra Leone.

Lieutenant M. B. Selby-Smyth, A.D.C. to Governor, Western Australia, Perth.

RECORD, 1911.

1st BATTALION.

20 January.—A party of thirteen recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

22 January.—Captain R. S. Follett seconded on appointment as Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, Camberley.

23 January.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. E. C. Lascelles promoted Lieutenant.

1 February.—The following message from Major-General C. C. Munro, C.B., Commanding 13th Infantry Brigade, was received and published: "Major-General C. C. Munro, C.B., on giving up command of the 13th Infantry Brigade, desires to express to all ranks of the Battalion his cordial thanks for the constant and able support they have invariably given him since incorporated in the 13th Brigade. That the Brigade has earned high praise is due, he is very sensible, to the fine spirit which has been so invariably shown by the Battalion whether in the Field or Barracks."

10 February.—A party of fourteen recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

15 February.—Brevet-Major P. G. A. Cox retired on retired pay.

25 February.—A party of sixteen recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

27 February.—Major R. B. Stephens posted to the Battalion on absorption.

1 March.—2nd Lieutenant R. C. Mansell attached pending embarkation to join 2nd Battalion.

3 March.—Major Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., embarked for South America on appointment as Military Attaché. 2nd Lieutenant W. R. Stewart promoted Lieutenant. Captain T. E. Baring qualified at the London School of Economics.

1 April.—2nd Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley promoted Lieutenant.

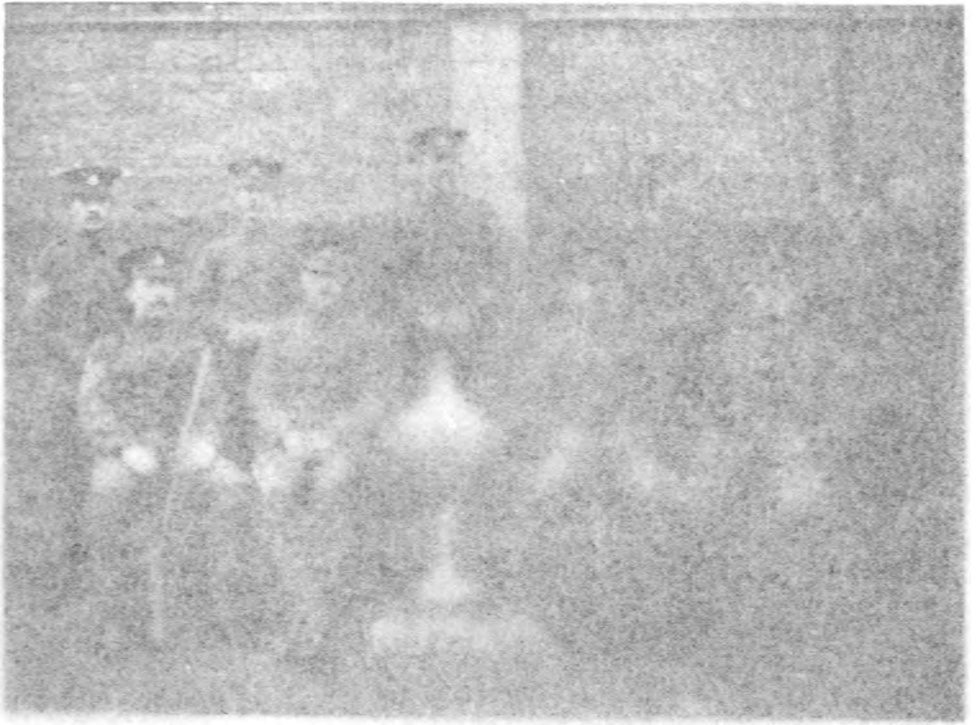
19 April.—2nd Lieutenant L. B. Paget posted to 3rd Battalion.

8 May.—The Battalion proceeded to Kilbride Camp for annual course of Musketry, returning to Dublin 25 May, on completion.

1 June.—Captain D. Ovey posted from 3rd Battalion.

13 June.—Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston transferred to the Battalion from the 2nd Battalion.

14 June.—Lieutenant S. A. Sherston posted to the Battalion on absorption.



RECORD, 1911.

1st BATTALION.

[illegible] January.—A party of thirteen recruits [illegible] the [illegible] from the Rifle Depot.

22 January.—Captain R. S. [illegible] Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, Canberra.

26 January.—2nd Lieutenant H. [illegible] C. [illegible] Lieutenant.

1 February.—The following message from Major-General [illegible] Commanding the Infantry Brigade, received published [illegible] Major-General C. C. [illegible], C.B., [illegible] 5th Infantry Brigade, desires to express to the [illegible] his cordial thanks for the consistently [illegible] invariably [illegible] has caused high [illegible] is due [illegible] has been invariably [illegible] barrack [illegible] recruits joined the [illegible]

[illegible] retired on [illegible] joined [illegible]

[illegible] Major R. [illegible] to the [illegible]

March.—2nd Lieutenant [illegible] attached [illegible] station to join 2nd Battalion.

3 March.—Major [illegible] Grogan, Bart., embarked [illegible] North America on appointment as Military Attaché. 2nd Lieutenant W. R. Stewart promoted Lieutenant. Captain [illegible] E. [illegible] at the London School of Economics.

1 April.—2nd Lieutenant R. Chetwode [illegible]

[illegible] March.—2nd Lieutenant L. F. Figgis posted [illegible] 2nd [illegible] The [illegible] proceeded to Kuhrda Camp [illegible] March [illegible] proceeding to Delhi on 25 March [illegible] Overseas from 3rd Battalion.

[illegible] Lieutenant H. [illegible] Hailston transferred to the [illegible] Battalion.

[illegible] Lieutenant S. A. Sherston posted to the [illegible]

A/Sergt. Puttick, Rflmn. Hatch, Rflmn. Ferrar, Rflmn. Crosswell, A/Cpl. Woollard.

Col.-Sergt. Thurston, Lieut. Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson. C.-S.-Inst. Mskty. Howard, Cpl. Smith

3rd BATTALION.

BATTALION TEAM. WINNERS OF QUEEN'S CUP, ALL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING, 1911.

20 June.—Three Officers and fifty N.C.O.'s. and Riflemen proceeded to London for duty at the Coronation of H.M. King George V., and were encamped at Regent's Park East. Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lieutenant and Adjutant D. J. C. K. Bernard were appointed Commander and Adjutant respectively of "C" Composite Battalion during the Coronation Ceremonies. In addition the Serjeant-Major and Quartermaster-Serjeant of that Composite Battalion were furnished by the Battalion. On the day of the Coronation (22 June) "C" Composite Battalion which included detachments from 1st and 3rd Battalions, lined Parliament Square, and during the Royal Progress, 23 June, were on duty in Pall Mall. The Representative detachment of the Battalion left London 23 June on the return journey to Dublin.

23 June.—The Battalion proceeded to Rathmore Camp, near Naas, for Battalion Training and returned to Dublin 5 July, on completion.

7 July.—A Guard of Honour consisting of two Officers and fifty N.C.O.'s and men was furnished by the Battalion at the Royal Hospital on the occasion of the visit of the Admirals of the Fleet to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland.

8 July.—H.M. King George V. arrived in Dublin. The Battalion lined Lower Leeson Street on the occasion of the State Entry of His Majesty into the City. The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour consisting of three Officers and 100 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen to receive H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Colonel-in-Chief), who dined with the Officers at Richmond Barracks.

10 July.—The Battalion furnished the King's Guard at the Castle under the command of Captain G. N. Salmon. In the evening the band of the Battalion was selected to play at the Castle during the Investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick.

11 July.—Royal Review in Phœnix Park. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief inspected the Battalion on parade at Richmond Barracks previous to marching with it to Phœnix Park. H.R.H. marched past H.M. the King at the head of the Battalion. In the evening the band of the Battalion was selected to play at the Court held by H.M. the King at the Castle.

12 July.—H.M. the King left Dublin. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief came on parade to say farewell to the Battalion. The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour to H.M. the King consisting of three Officers and 100 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen under the command of Captain A. R. Harman, at Westland Row Station. The remainder of the Battalion lined the streets in the vicinity of the station.

13 July.—The following message from H.M. the King was circulated:—

Dublin Castle, 11 July.

"It has given me much pleasure to have had the opportunity of seeing the troops under your command. I desire to express to you my entire satisfaction with the smart appearance and steadiness under arms of all units on parade to-day."

GEORGE, R. I.

29 July.—Captain O. C. S. Gilliatt retired on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve.

31 July.—The Battalion proceeded to Kilbride Camp for Field Firing and returned to Dublin on completion thereof, 12 August.

19 August.—Lieutenant Hon. J. D. Boyle qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

9 September.—Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley qualified at the School of Signalling, Aldershot, and obtained an Instructor's Certificate.

11 September.—The Battalion proceeded by rail to Shillelagh for Brigade Training. This was to be followed by 5th Divisional Training and Inspection, but owing to the Railway Strike the latter were cancelled and all troops hastened back to Dublin 19 September. On arrival in Dublin troops were detailed in aid of Civil Power, the Battalion being ordered to guard Kingsbridge Railway Station and Inchicore Railway Works. This duty continued until 2 October, when the Battalion were relieved preparatory to moving to Colchester.

19 September.—Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Morrish granted honorary rank of Captain.

23 September.—Lieutenant S. W. J. Trafford, serving with the 5th Battalion Special Reserve, promoted Captain. This Officer rejoined the Battalion for duty 8 October.

2 October.—The Battalion furnished No. 2 Section of 61st Battalion Mounted Infantry, assembling at Longmoor for instruction; 3 October, Lieutenant O. Sutton Nelthorpe commanded the Section, whilst Captain G. N. Salmon was selected to command the Battalion, and Captain Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester as Adjutant.

3 October.—The Battalion proceeded by special boat from North Wall and train to Colchester, and on arrival thereat occupied Meeanee Barracks. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Forces in Ireland, together with the Brigadier-General Commanding 13th Brigade, said "Good-bye" to the Battalion on parade before marching out of Richmond Barracks. The General Officer Commanding 5th Division visited the Battalion 28 September, to say "Good-bye."

6 October.—2nd Lieutenant J. Micklem promoted Lieutenant.

10 October.—The Brigadier-General Commanding 11th Brigade inspected the Battalion on parade.

29 October.—2nd Lieutenant E. S. B. Williams joined the Battalion on first appointment.

10 November.—A draft of sixty-four Riflemen embarked at Southampton on H.T. *Rewa* for India to join the 2nd Battalion.

11 November.—2nd Lieutenant T. R. Eastwood promoted Lieutenant.

18 November.—Lieutenant W. R. Stewart qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

15 December.—Nineteen recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

16 December.—Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.B., C.M.G.,

D.S.O., placed on half pay on completing his period in command of the Battalion. Major H. M. Biddulph promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and took over command of the Battalion.

The following are Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report of the Battalion :—

Remarks by Brigadier-General T. Capper, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 13th Brigade.—"The Battalion is in excellent order in every way, and thoroughly fitted for the Field. The drill of the Battalion and the bearing of the men is thoroughly smart and soldier-like. Discipline is excellent. The Battalion has reached a remarkably high standard in Musketry Range Practices, and the Field Practices are thoroughly and practically carried out, and of a high standard also. The Battalion is particularly efficient at manœuvre in the Field, keeps its cohesion under difficult conditions, and is well led by its Battalion and Company Officers.

"I have been struck with the grasp of the Company Officers and by the prompt and ready way in which they deal with any situation. They thoroughly and practically command their men. This shows a good system of Battalion instruction and a proper decentralization of command.

"I consider that the high state of efficiency to which the Battalion has been brought is due chiefly to the Commanding Officer (Colonel the Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), and to the exertions of the Officers under his guidance. The standard of efficiency of the N.C.O.'s. is also high. The Battalion is leaving the Brigade, and I am very sorry to lose it. The whole Battalion displays a very high spirit, and the standard of duty it sets up for itself is commendably high throughout."

Remarks by General Officer Commanding 5th Division (Major-General W. P. Campbell, C.B.).—"This Battalion is in a high state of efficiency and above the average. It is very well commanded and the Company Officers train their units specially well on a good system. The individual shooting is very good with a high average, and the control of fire is now quite satisfactory. I was specially struck with the efficient training of the Maxim Guns. The signalling is quite satisfactory. The unit is in every way ready to take the Field, and I much regret it has left my Division."

Remarks by Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Forces in Ireland.—"An exceptionally good report, especially gratifying to me as a former Commanding Officer. Musketry, drill, smartness in the streets and on parade, all of a very high order. Conduct very good. An excellent system exists and is well carried out by Officers and men."

Extract from the Battalion Annual Musketry Return, 1910 :—

Remarks by Major-General C. C. Munro, C.B., Commanding 13th Infantry Brigade.—"The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade have every reason to be entirely satisfied with the results of the strenuous endeavour made by all ranks to excel in the performance of this

course of Musketry. The results obtained are most creditable to all concerned. The standard of elementary instruction and the coaching by instructors on the range have reached an extraordinarily high standard, and the keenness displayed by all ranks is a most noticeable feature."

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Hyett.
Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. J. Churcher.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant E. Coates.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant W. Lawrance.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.
Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Rawlings.
Pioneer-Sergeant W. Walker.
Band-Sergeant G. Dimond.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant T. Sherwood.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant P. Shaw.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor T. Donovan.
Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Clifford.
Sergeant-Shoemaker G. B. Goode.

Colour-Sergeants.

"A" Company, J. Coyne.
"B" Company, A. Richardson.
"C" Company, J. Ede.
"D" Company, A. Bates.
"E" Company, A. Boon.
"F" Company, C. Crampton.
"G" Company, F. Williams.
"I" Company, C. Morgan.

War Medals in Possession.

Rank.	In Possession of— One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
Officers	3	3	3	1	—	22
Warrant and N.C.O.'s	11	17	1	5	1	73
Riflemen	7	13	—	1	—	37

Other Medals.

Distinguished Conduct.

Colour-Sergeant F. Williams.
Colour-Sergeant J. Coyne.
Sergeant P. Shaw.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Hyett.
Bandmaster C. Barry.
Colour-Sergeant C. Morgan.
Colour-Sergeant F. Williams.
Colour-Sergeant A. Boon.
Colour-Sergeant A. Richardson.
Sergeant R. Berner.
Sergeant T. Donovan.
Sergeant G. Goode.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.
Rifleman J. Potter.
Rifleman W. Vacher.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	132
Two Good Conduct Badges	56
Three Good Conduct Badges	10
Four Good Conduct Badges...	7
Five Good Conduct Badges	0
Total	205

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 4; 2nd Class, 39; 3rd Class, 61.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 26; 2nd Class, 259; 3rd Class, 279.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.
Musketry	20	17	1
Signalling	5	2	—
Gymnastics	—	8	—
Transport	6	7	26

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
Rifleman W. Goodchild	Dublin, 26 August, 1910	Inflammation of liver

13 June.—Captain A. A. G. Bond died at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, from pernicious malarial fever.

14 June.—Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie promoted Captain. 2nd Lieutenant E. Durham promoted Lieutenant.

15 June.—Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston posted to 1st Battalion.

29 July.—Lieutenant A. A. Tod promoted Captain.

4 August.—Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Pickering received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

18 September.—Captain J. P. G. Crosbie posted to the Battalion on promotion.

2 October.—Annual Inspection Schools—Report. "Progress made during the year is very satisfactory."

3 October.—Captain W. F. Basset appointed Adjutant Territorial Infantry.

Captain G. C. Sladen posted to Battalion on promotion.

1 November.—Captain B. H. H. Cooke appointed Staff Captain at the War Office.

4 November.—Captain C. E. Harrison posted to Rifle Depôt.

Captain W. W. Seymour posted to Battalion.

5 November.—2nd Lieutenant F. W. L. Gull, joined Battalion on first appointment.

2nd Lieutenant R. O. Bridgeman, joined Battalion on first appointment.

10 November.—Fifty-eight Riflemen and six boys posted to Battalion from 1st Battalion.

30 December.—Eighteen Officers, 400 Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen paraded to line the route for the State Entry into Calcutta of their Imperial Majesties The King Emperor and Queen Empress.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.
Bandmaster S. J. Young.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Marshall.
Orderly-Room Sergeant A. G. Foreman.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. Millwood.
Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.
Sergeant-Master-Cook E. A. Roper.
Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.
Band-Sergeant J. Roberts.
Officers' Mess Sergeant F. Barber.
Armourer-Sergeant J. Darby.

Colour-Sergeants.

"A" Company, J. Grant.
"B" Company, W. Fitzgerald.
"C" Company, A. Curtis.

[illegible] RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

[illegible] "Maida," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," [illegible] "Alma," "Inkerman," [illegible] "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," [illegible] "Relief of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

[illegible]	[illegible]	2nd Bn.		*Tipperary.*
[illegible]	[illegible]	4th "		Cairo (for Khartoum).
[illegible]	[illegible]		Winchester.	

[illegible]—Green. [illegible]—Black. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

[illegible]	Colonels Commandant.
[illegible]	Dillon, Gen. Sir M., G.C.B., C.S.I., ret. pay [R] — 2nd Bn. 20Feb.04 / 27May97
[illegible]	Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F., K.C.B., ret. pay — 1st Bn. 11Jan.07
[illegible]	Clye, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. P. C., K.C.B., ret. pay [R] — 4th Bn. 18Jan.08
[illegible]	Spaldine, Maj.-Gen. Sir L. V., K.C.B., C.M.G., ret. pay [R] — 3rd Bn. 19Nov.08

[illegible]	[illegible], Col. A. E.	—	1July08
[illegible]	[illegible], Capt. F. W. L., K.R.R.R.C.	—	16May09
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	5June09
			hon. capt. 22Mar.09

[illegible]	Majors—contd.	Captains—contd.	Captains—contd.
[illegible]	[illegible], N. C. [illegible]	4[illegible], J. L. 18May04	s. *Fuller, H. C.* 22Jan.10
[illegible]	Captains. [illegible]	2[illegible]-Frank, R. E. [illegible] 28July04	3Meade-Waldo, E. R. 23Mar.10
[illegible]	[illegible] 30Mar.[illegible]	[illegible]-Hardy, Hon. N. C. 28Dec.05 / 28Aug.04	(3) 1Vivian, A. H. 24Mar.10
[illegible]	Captains. [illegible]	2[illegible], R. R. 28Jan.05	m.c. *Follett, R. S.* 15Apr.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]-Tyndale, W. W. [illegible] 28Jan.05	1Baring, T. E., *c.* 14Oct.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], R. C. J. 28Dec.05 / 8Feb.05	*c. Burrowes, R. P.* 27Oct.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	(2) 1[illegible], W. A. [illegible]	4Prescott Westcar, W. V. L. 8Dec.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], S. [illegible]	3Starkey, J. H. 15Dec.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], G. N. 14Aug.[illegible]	3Pyce, H. B. M. 18Jan.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	m.i. *Lane, G. E. W.* 22Jan.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2Noggett, A. J. H. 22Jan.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4Pritchie, *Hon.* H. C. OC. 15Feb.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*s. de Moleyns, R. P. A.* 15Feb.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1Owey, D. 3Mar.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2Crosbie, J. P. G. 14June11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tod, A. A. 23July11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1Tanford, S. W. J. 23Sept.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2Shaden, G. C. 3Oct.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3Davies, C. M., *p.s.c.* 6Oct.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Lieutenants.* (41)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2Pigott, R. 30May05
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	d. 4Morris, T. H. P. 5July05
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*s. Howard, H. R. M.* 11Sept.05

Lieutenants contd.

4**Ritson**, C. W. 24June08
9Feb.06
2**Scott**, H. V. 28May06
1**Sherston**, S. A. 26June06
2**Walpole**, R. S. H.
17July06
1*Bernard, D. J. C. K., Adjt.* 21July06
3) 3**Dimsdale**, E. C.
26Sept.06
.o. *Leeke, R. H.* 26Sept.06
4**Downes**, O. C. 24June06
1June07
4**Jones-Vaughan**, H. T. C.
25June07
.c. *Wingfield*, Hon. *M. A.*
3July07
2**Whitaker**, H. 15Sept.07
1**Liddell**, G. W. 30Oct.07
2**Burton**, R. C. 15Dec.07
. *Brownlow, G.* 2Apr.08
1**Railston**, H. G. M.
24Apr.08
2**Drummond**, S. H.
8July08
1**Leyland**, R. H. 28Jan.09
4**Richardson**, H. S. C.
1Apr.09
d. 8**Toynbee**, G. P. R.
18May09
4**Cole**, J. J. B. 48e t.09
2**Leslie**, N. J. B. 22Oct.09
3**Hopwood**, R. G.
22Oct.09
4**Kennedy**, P. A. 30Dec.09

Lieutenants—contd.

d. 1**Morgan-Grenville**, *Hon.* R. G. G. (*Master of Kinloss*) 22Jan.10
Riley, H. L., Adjt.
9Feb.10
1**Boyle**, *Hon.* J. D.
23Mar.10
w.a. *Banbury, W. M. V.*
24Mar.10
Moore-Gwyn, H. G.
15Apr.10
3**Meysey-Thompson**, *Hon.* C. H. M. 14Oct.10
1**Sutton-Nelthorpe**, O.
27Oct.10
2**Fellowes**, R. T.
1Jan.11
3**Parker**, W. M. 18June11
3**Swan**, C. F. T. 22Jan.11
Selby-Smyth, M. B.
23Jan.11
(5) 1**Lascelles**, *Hon.* E. C.
23Jan.11
21Feb.11
2**Fitzherbert-Brockholes**, T. J. 15Feb.11
1**Stewart**, W. R.
3Mar.11
3**Phipps-Hornby**, G. H.
1Apr.11
1**Cholmondeley**, R.
1Apr.11
3**Mostyn-Owen**, R. A.
1Apr.11
2**Durham**, E. 14June11

Lieutenants—contd.

3**Paget**, L. B. 11July11
3**Cavendish**, A. L. C.
23Sept.11
3**Alexander**, M. 8Oct.11
1**Micklem**, J. 6Oct.11
1**Eastwood**, T. R.
11Nov.11

2nd Lieutenants. (24)

3**Godolphin Osborne**, M. 20Apr.10
1**Hopwood**, R. H.
18May10
1**Coryton**, J. T. 8June10
2**Gull**, F. W. L. 4Oct.10
4**Collins**, R. L. H. 4Oct.10
2**Bridgeman**, R. O.
4Oct.10
4**Reeve**, J. T. W. 5Oct.10
4**Campbell**, H. F. 5Oct.10
4**Morgan-Grenville**, *Hon.* T. G. B. 19Nov.10
4**Edwards**, B. M. M.
17Dec.10
4**Stopford Sackville**, L. C. 17Dec.10
2**Mansel**, R. C. 28Jan.11
3**Prideaux-Brune**, D. E. 4Mar.11
3**Congreve**, W. L. T.
4Mar.11
2**Peyton**, H. S. C.
25Mar.11

2nd Lieuts.—contd.

1**Williams**, E. S. B.
20Sept.11
2**Stopford**, M. G. N.
20Sept.11
4**Calvert**, J. D. 20Sept.11
2**Earle**, G. F. 20Sept.11
3**Wolseley-Jenkins**, C. W. 9Dec.11

Adjutants.

1**Bernard**, D. J. C. K., *lt.*
17July09
3**Solly-Flood**, R. E., *capt.* 15Sept.10
4**Hargreaves**, A. K., *capt.* 15Dec.10
2**Riley**, H. L., *lt.*
21Feb.11

Quartermasters.

1**Morrish**, W., 28Aug.01
hon. capt. 28Aug.11
r. *Morgan, E. E., hon. lt.*
1July08
2**Alldridge**, J. H., *hon. lt.* 8Nov.05
r. *Walter, J., hon. lt.*
10Feb.06
4**Mitchell**, G., *hon. lt.*
19Feb.10
3**Eastmead**, L., *hon. lt.*
28May10

(**Extract from** *Official Monthly Army List*, **January, 1912.**)

2ND BATTALION.

1910.—*Continued.*

31 August.- Quartermaster-Sergeant A. J. Hodgson discharged to pension Appointed Canteen Steward.

5 October.—One Sergeant, two Corporals, two Buglers and eighteen Riflemen embarked for England at Bombay per H.T. *Rewa* for discharge and transfer to Army Reserve.

20 October.—One Sergeant, four Corporals and thirteen Riflemen embarked for England at Bombay per H.T. *Dongola* for discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve.

31 October.—A draft of two Sergeants, two Corporals, two Buglers and ninety-six Riflemen joined the Battalion from 1st Battalion.

1911.

2 January.—The Battalion paraded as strong as possible for the Proclamation Parade.

5 January.—Thirty-nine Riflemen embarked for England at Bombay for discharge, transfer, &c.

27 January.—2nd Lieutenant R. C. Mansell posted to the Battalion.

30 January.—Fourteen Officers, 806 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute entrained at Howrah Station *en route* to Midnapore for Manœuvres.

11 February.—Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar posted to 4th Battalion.

Captain A. R. Harman posted to 1st Battalion.

Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham retired on retired pay.

21 February.—Captain A. J. H. Sloggett posted to the Battalion.

Lieutenant H. L. Riley appointed Adjutant.

25 February.—The Battalion, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Shute, returned to Calcutta from Manœuvres.

2 March.—Bandmaster G. W. Salter discharged to pension.

10 March.—One Colour-Sergeant and twenty-two Riflemen embarked for England at Bombay for discharge, transfer, &c.

8 April.—2nd Lieutenant W. La T. Congreve posted to the Battalion.

10 April.—2nd Lieutenant T. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes promoted Lieutenant 15 February.

27 April.—Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood discharged to pension.

2 May.—2nd Lieutenant H. S. P. Peyton posted to the Battalion.

23 May.—Lieutenant Hon. J. D. Boyle exchanged with Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie.

26 May.—Annual Signalling Inspection—Report, "The excellent results obtained by the Signallers of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade are eminently satisfactory."

8 June.—2nd Lieutenant W. La T. Congreve posted to 3rd Battalion.

13 June.—Captain A. A. G. Bond died at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, from pernicious malarial fever.

14 June.—Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie promoted Captain. 2nd Lieutenant E. Durham promoted Lieutenant.

15 June.—Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston posted to 1st Battalion.

29 July.—Lieutenant A. A. Tod promoted Captain.

4 August.—Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Pickering received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

18 September.—Captain J. P. G. Crosbie posted to the Battalion on promotion.

2 October.—Annual Inspection Schools—Report. "Progress made during the year is very satisfactory."

3 October.—Captain W. F. Basset appointed Adjutant Territorial Infantry.

Captain G. C. Sladen posted to Battalion on promotion.

1 November.—Captain B. H. H. Cooke appointed Staff Captain at the War Office.

4 November.—Captain C. E. Harrison posted to Rifle Depôt.

Captain W. W. Seymour posted to Battalion.

5 November.—2nd Lieutenant F. W. L. Gull, joined Battalion on first appointment.

2nd Lieutenant R. O. Bridgeman, joined Battalion on first appointment.

10 November.—Fifty-eight Riflemen and six boys posted to Battalion from 1st Battalion.

30 December.—Eighteen Officers, 400 Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen paraded to line the route for the State Entry into Calcutta of their Imperial Majesties The King Emperor and Queen Empress.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.
Bandmaster S. J. Young.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Marshall.
Orderly-Room Sergeant A. G. Foreman.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. Millwood.
Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.
Sergeant-Master-Cook E. A. Roper.
Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.
Band-Sergeant J. Roberts.
Officers' Mess Sergeant F. Barber.
Armourer-Sergeant J. Darby.

Colour-Sergeants.

"A" Company, J. Grant.
"B" Company, W. Fitzgerald.
"C" Company, A. Curtis.

"D" Company, C. Hunt.
"E" Company, H. Stevens.
"F" Company, G. Green.
"G" Company, W. Halloran.
"H" Company, H. Kemp.

War Medals in Possession.

Rank.	In Possession of— One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
Officers	7	4	2	—	1	26
Warrant and N.C.O.'s and Riflemen	49	22	4	10	1	150

Other Medals.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.
Sergeant W. Gilbert.
Rifleman E. Pearson.

Number in Possession of Good Conduct Badges.

One Good Conduct Badge	401
Two Good Conduct Badges	281
Three Good Conduct Badges	20
Four Good Conduct Badges	7
Five Good Conduct Badges	0
Total	709

Educational Certificates

(Obtained during the year).
1st Class, 5; 2nd Class, 79; 3rd Class, 182.

Total in Possession.

1st Class, 31; 2nd Class, 310; 3rd Class, 560.

Certificates.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	12	11	—
Signalling	7	5	—
School of Military Engineers	—	1	—
Gymnastics	—	7	1
Transport	2	10	34
Swimming	—	3	30
Cycling	—	1	3

Deaths.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
Rifleman Albert Hampton	Calcutta	Pneumonia.
Captain A. A. G. Bond	Calcutta	Fever.

3RD BATTALION.

1910.—*Continued.*

21 December.—Lieutenant T. E. Baring promoted Captain, 14 October, 1910, posted to 1st Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe, 13 December, to instruct in the Maxim Gun.

23 December.—Captain W. E. Davies appointed Brigade Major 8th Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant G. C. Sladen (attached to the Battalion) embarked to join the 4th Battalion.

30 December.—Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

1911.

3 January.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 3 January: "The Hon. Claude H. M. Meysey-Thompson to be Lieutenant, 14 October 1910."

10 January.—Lieutenant C. M. Davies posted to the Battalion on absorption.

16 January.—Captain J. H. Starkey posted to the Battalion on promotion, 14 January, 1911.

19 January.—The "Dobbyn and Ogilvie" Challenge Cup awarded to the Battalion as having the best Range Takers in the 6th Division.

27 January.—A Draft of eighteen recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

30 January.—Acting-Sergeant A. Norris, died at Cork.

1 February.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 27 January, 1911: "Lieutenant H. B. M. Pryce to be Captain, 18 January; the undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: William M. Parker, 18 January; Charles F. T. Swan, 23 January."

3 February.—A draft of sixteen recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

6 February.—Captain H. B. M. Pryce posted to the Battalion on promotion, 4 February.

10 February.—Lieutenant D. Ovey appointed Brigade Machine Gun Officer to the 16th Infantry Brigade.

16 February.—2nd Lieutenant G. H. Phipps Hornby awarded Officers' Certificate of qualification in Mounted Infantry, 31 January.

17 February.—Lieutenant E. C. Dimsdale detailed for a tour of duty with the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade (Special Reserve), 14 February.

24 February.—A draft of one Sergeant, one Corporal, seventy-five men (one woman, four children), left Tipperary for Southampton, 23 February, for embarkation on H.T. *Soudan, en route* to Egypt to join 4th Battalion.

Lieutenant R. G. Howgood qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe, "Distinguished," 24 February.

25 February.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 21 February: "The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of 2nd Lieutenant Charles F. T. Swan is antedated to 21 February."

14 March.—"2nd Lieutenant D. E. Prideaux-Brune posted to the Battalion; 2nd Lieutenant W. La T. Congreve posted to the 2nd Battalion, and attached to the Battalion pending embarkation."

18 March.—A draft of twenty recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

The following prizes were won by the Battalion in the Army Rifle Association Competitions, 1910:—

Queen Victoria Cup.—2nd Prize, £24, score 424.

The Company Match.—3rd Prize, £8, score 392, "D" Company.

The Company Match.—7th Prize, £6, score 381, "H" Company.

The Company Match.—8th Prize, £6, score 380, "E" Company.

Henry Whitehead Cup.—17th Prize, £5, score 1,534.

18 April.—2nd Lieutenant L. B. Paget transferred to Battalion from 1st Battalion.

13 April.—A draft of thirteen recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

2 May.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 2 May: "The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenant to be Lieutenant: Geoffrey H. Phipps Hornby."

9 May.—Major A. D. Boden posted to the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, for a tour of duty *vice* Major Lord Henniker. Major Lord Henniker rejoined the Battalion from a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt.

19 May.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 19 May: "Lieutenant Darrell Ovey to be Captain, 3 March; 2nd Lieutenant Roger A. Mostyn Owen to be Lieutenant, 1 April."

23 May.—Lieutenant Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson appointed Assistant Adjutant, *vice* Captain D. Ovey, promoted. Lieutenant R. A. Mostyn Owen appointed Transport Officer to the Battalion *vice* Lieutenant W. M. Parker, 3 March.

1 June.—Captain D. Ovey posted to the 1st Battalion on promotion.

12 June.—2nd Lieutenant W. La T. Congreve transferred to the Battalion from 2nd Battalion.

20 June.—Captains S. H. Rickman, R. E. Solly Flood, and Lieutenant W. M. Parker and fifty N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion proceeded to London in connection with Their Majesties' Coronation.

1 July.—A Draft of sixteen recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

5 July.—The Battalion took 1st place in the quarterly test of Range Takers of the 16th Infantry Brigade; also 1st place in the Classification test of Signallers.

14 July.—Orders received for the Battalion to furnish a draft for the 4th Battalion to sail on the H.T. *Soudan* on 12 September, consisting of one Sergeant, two Corporals and 127 Riflemen.

17 July.—The Machine Gun Section of the Battalion took 1st place in the Classification test of Machine Gun Sections of the 16th Infantry Brigade.

..bot, late R B. Major A. D. Boden, 3rd Bn.
. Bn. Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Wood, late 4th Bn.

C... ..RS' TRAINING CORPS TIDWORTH, AUG., 1911.

26 [illegible] from [illegible] "[illegible] 1st Battalion [illegible] L. F. [illegible]."

11 March.—2nd Lieutenant D. J. [illegible] to the Battalion; 2nd Lieutenant W. L. T. Congreve [illegible] 2nd Battalion, and attached to the Battalion [illegible]

18 March.—A draft of twenty recruits arrived from the [illegible] Depôt.

The following prizes were won by the Battalion in the [illegible] Association Competitions 1909:—

[illegible] Cup.—2nd Prize, £24, score 324.

[illegible].—3rd Prize, £8, score 382, "D" Company.

The Company Shield.—7th Prize, £6, score 381, "H" Company.

The Company Match.—8th Prize, £6, score 380, "[illegible]" Company.

Henry Whitaker Cup.—6th Prize, £5, score 1584.

18 April.—2nd Lieutenant L. B. Paget transferred to [illegible] from 1st Battalion.

13 April.—A draft of thirteen recruits arrived from the [illegible] Depôt.

2 May.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 2 May: "The [illegible] mentioned 2nd Lieutenant to be Lieutenant: Geoffrey H. [illegible] Hornby."

9 May.—Major [illegible] D. Bolton posted to the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, for a tour of duty *vice* Major Lord Hennikers. Major Lord Hennikers rejoined [illegible] Battalion from a tour of duty at the R[illegible] Depôt.

[illegible] *London Gazette*, 19 May: "[illegible] 3 March; 2nd Lieutenant Roger [illegible] 2 April."

[illegible] C. L. M. Meysey-Thompson [illegible] Captain D. Ovey, promoted [illegible] Transport Officer to the [illegible] 3 March.

[illegible] to the 1st Battalion on pro-[illegible]

[illegible] 2nd Lieutenant W. L. T. Congreve transferred to [illegible] from 2nd Battalion.

[illegible]—Captains S. H. R[illegible], R. E. Solly Flood, and W. M. Parker and fifty N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion [illegible] to London in connection with Their Majesties' [illegible]

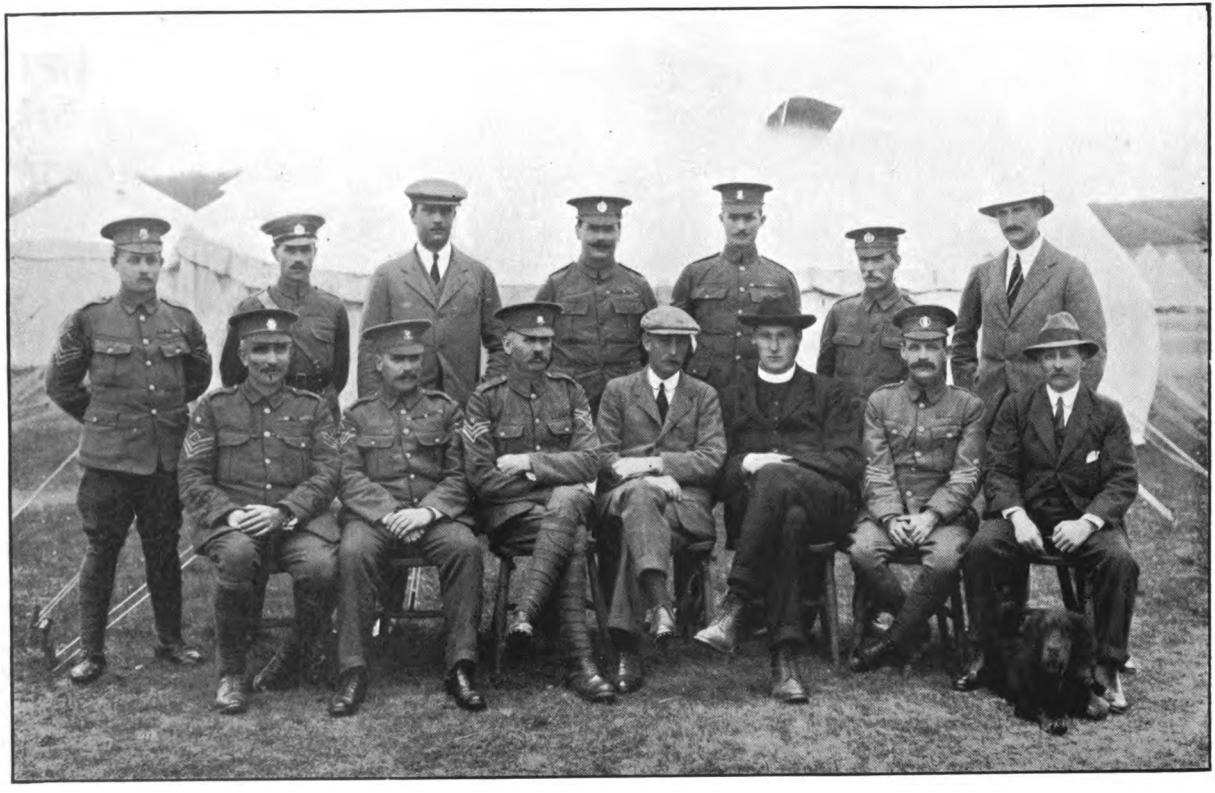
[illegible] draft of [illegible] recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

[illegible] 1st place in the quarterly test of [illegible] Infantry Brigade; also 1st place in the [illegible]

[illegible] for the Battalion to furnish a draft [illegible] the H.T. *S[illegible]* on 12 September, [illegible] Corporals and 127 Riflemen.

[illegible] from Section of the Battalion took 1st [illegible] of Machine Gun sections of the Both

Sgt.-Inst. Burton, late 1st Bn. Col.-Sgt. Tayler, 1st Bn. (Act. Sgt. Maj.). Col.-Sgt. Carey, Depôt. Sgt. Andrews, 3rd Bn. Capt. A. Paley, R.B.
Capt. H. M. Wilson, 3rd Bn. Staff-Sgt. Wombwell, late 2nd Bn.



Sgt.-Inst. Beer, late 2nd Bn. Sgt.-Inst. Grinter, late 4th Bn. Rev. N. Talbot, late R B. Major A. D. Boden, 3rd Bn.
Sgt.-Inst. Robins, late 2nd Bn. Major R. B. Stephens, st Bn. Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. Wood, late 4th Bn.

OFFICERS & N.C.O.'s (Past and Present) WITH OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS TIDWORTH, AUG., 1911.

25 July.—A wire was received from H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught in reply to a wire of congratulation sent to her on behalf of all ranks on the occasion of her birthday.

"Bagshot, 25 July.

"Most grateful to all ranks 3rd Battalion for their good wishes.

"DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT."

26 July.—Brigadier-General F. Carter, C.B., carried out his Annual Inspection of the Battalion in Review Order and visited all Institutions, &c.

The following are the Battalion successes at the Army Rifle Meetings at Bisley:—

Army Championship.—First stage, Series "B": Acting Corporal Wollard, 1st Prize £10; Series "C": Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, 7th place, £2. Second Stage: Acting Corporal Wollard, tied 1st place. On the shoot-off, 3rd place, Bronze Jewel.

Revolver Thirty.—Sergeant Walwyk, 5th place, £2.

Roberts Cup.—2nd place, £5.

Mappin Cup.—4th place, £4.

Hamilton Leigh Competition.—3rd place, £5.

Brinsmead Competition.—8th place, £3.

Barlow Individual Competition.—Fired in two stages. 1st stage: Sergeant Doddridge, £1; 2nd stage: Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, 5th place, £5; Corporal Smith, 11th place, £3. Acting-Sergeant Loasby, £1.

22 August.—Captain H. C. Buller appointed as extra Aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., appointed Governor-General of Canada.

24 August.—At the All-Ireland Army Rifle Meeting held at the Curragh from 14 to 20 August the Battalion won 2 Challenge Cups, 10 Cups, 8 Medals, and £205 10s. 6d. in cash.

1 September.—The Battalion marched from Tipperary to Lisnagar Camp to take part in 16th Infantry Brigade Training.

11 September.—A draft of one Sergeant, two Corporals and 127 Riflemen under the command of Captain G. I. Watts, Devonshire Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant S. R. W. Benedik, Yorkshire Regiment, left Tipperary for Southampton, there to embark on the H.T. *Soudan* for conveyance to Egypt to join the 4th Battalion at Cairo.

16 September.—The Battalion left Lisnagar Camp for Moore Park for Inter-Brigade Training, and returned to Tipperary 19 September on account of the labour unrest.

Brigadier-General F. Carter, C.B., expressed to the Commanding Officer his appreciation of the excellent work and behaviour of the Battalion during Brigade and Inter-Brigade Training.

29 September.—Captain H. C. Buller embarked for Canada, on appointment, as extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c.

1 October.—Captain H. M. Wilson took over the duties of Adjutant of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps *vice* Major R. C. MacLachlan.

17 October.—The Commanding Officer received a letter from the General Manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway, in which the Directors expressed their appreciation of the admirable way in which all ranks performed their duties during the recent railway strike.

Major R. C. MacLachlan attached to the Battalion pending absorption.

26 October.—The new drab greatcoats taken in to wear by the Battalion.

27 October.—General the Right Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, visited the Battalion and presented to "F" Company the "Lyttelton Cup," which was won by this Company at the All-Ireland Army Rifle Meeting.

31 October.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 27 October: "The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), Captain Herbert C. Buller is seconded for service on the Staff."

2 November.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 24 October: "The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), Captain Henry M. Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff."

7 November.—Major R. C. MacLachlan posted to the Battalion on absorption.

10 November.—Extract from *London Gazette*, 7 November: "The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), 2nd Lieutenant Martin Alexander, to be Lieutenant, 3 October."

A draft of ten recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt on posting to the Battalion.

20 November.—Extract from the *London Gazette*, 14 November: "Lieutenant Claude M. Davies to be Captain."

24 November.—Sanction given for the appointment of Captain Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorial Force).

Extract from the *London Gazette*, 24 November: Captain S. E. Hollond is seconded for service on the Staff, 4 November.

Captain C. M. Davies has been posted to the Battalion on promotion.

18 December.—2nd Lieutenant C. W. Wolseley-Jenkins posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

28 December.—Sanction has been given for the appointment of Captain C. M. Davies as Brigade-Major 12th Infantry Brigade, and ordered to take up his duties on 30 March, 1912.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Denton.
Orderly-Room Sergeant W. J. Wallace.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Adams.
Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Bezer.
Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
Band-Sergeant S. L. Bianchi.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant H. Vigor.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor A. Stevens.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant W. Shaw.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, H. Wilkins.
"B" Company, W. Thurston.
"C" Company, A. Curtis.
"D" Company, A. Coombs.
"E" Company, F. Back.
"F" Company, F. Marshall.
"G" Company, J. Roots.
"H" Company, G. Harding.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of— One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
Officers	4	3	1	—	—	13
Warrant and N.C.O.'s	25	4	1	1	1	45
Riflemen	15	2	1	—	—	22

OTHER MEDALS.

Delhi Durbar Medal, 1902.

Major R. C. MacLachlan.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

Coronation Medal, 1911.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Petre.
Captain S. H. Rickman.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Eastmead.
Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayres.
Rifleman W. Groves.

Good Conduct.

Band-Master R. T. Stevens.
Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
Colour-Sergeant C. Howard.
Colour-Sergeant F. Back.
Colour-Sergeant A. Curtis.
Sergeant W. Bezer.
Sergeant W. Wallace.

Sergeant J. Staines.
Sergeant C. Wallis.
Sergeant H. Plater.
Acting-Sergeant H. Burton.
Rifleman W. Groves.
Rifleman W. Leavold.
Rifleman A. Johnson.

Star for Ashanti Expedition.

Rifleman A. Johnson.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	175
Two Good Conduct Badges	44
Three Good Conduct Badges...	16
Four Good Conduct Badges	9
Five Good Conduct Badges	0
Total	244

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 3; 2nd Class, 35; 3rd Class, 86.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 27; 2nd Class, 172; 3rd Class, 304.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	12	22	—
Signalling	4	3	1
School of Military Engineers...	1	2	—
Gymnastic	—	10	—
Transport	2	2	32
Cookery	—	5	—
Tailoring	—	2	3
Shoemaking	—	2	1
Chiropodists	—	2	4
Acting Schoolmaster	—	3	—

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
Acting-Sergeant A. Norris	Cork	Cirrhosis of liver.
Rifleman R. Frost	Cork	Appendicitis.

4TH BATTALION.

4 January.—2nd Lieutenants B. M. M. Edwards and L. C. Stopford Sackville posted to the Battalion on first appointment; *London Gazette*, 23 December, 1910.

19 January.—Seven Companies ("H" remaining in barracks as picquet) took part in combined operations in the Eastern Desert under Major R. Alexander, General Sir Ian Hamilton being present.

The Battalion was inspected by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, who expressed his pleasure at the smart appearance of the Battalion. Strength on parade: Eighteen Officers, 719 other ranks.

28 January.—"B," "C," "E," "F," "G," and "H" Companies, under Major R. Alexander, proceeded by rail to Wardan for Battalion and Combined Training. Strength: Fifteen Officers, 559 other ranks.

1 February.—Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow, two Sergeants, one Corporal, two Acting-Corporals, one Bugler, and seventeen Riflemen rejoined on completion of a course of instruction at the Camel Corps School.

17 February.—Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar joined on promotion; posted to "C" Company.

27 February.—Final operations at the end of Combined Training suspended owing to "Khamseen."

28 February.—"B," "C," "E," "F," "G," and "H" Companies returned from Wardan to the Citadel by rail. Strength: Sixteen Officers, 586 other ranks.

10 March.—A draft of one Sergeant, one Acting-Sergeant, seventy Riflemen, and five boys arrived from the 3rd Battalion per H.T. *Soudan*. 2nd Lieutenants Honourable T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville, B. M. M. Edwards, and L. C. Stopford Sackville joined.

11 March.—Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow appointed Adjutant of the Camel Corps School in Egypt from 11 July, 1911, inclusive.

Lieutenant H. S. C. Richardson proceeded home in the *Soudan* on sick leave. One Sergeant, one Acting Sergeant, and eight Riflemen on the same ship for invaliding, posting to Home Establishment, discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve.

13 March.—The Battalion marched out to the Eastern Desert and bivouacked.

14 March.—The Battalion took part in Field Firing with the 1st Battalion The Welsh Regiment, 21st Lancers and "T" Battery Royal Horse Artillery. H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany was present.

28 March.—Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Major-General Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B. &c.; Strength: Twenty-four Officers, 794 other ranks.

11 April.—Lieutenant the Hon. H. C. O. C. Prittie promoted Captain, 15 February.

2nd Lieutenant the Hon. N. G. Bligh promoted Lieutenant, 22 February.

15 April.—"F" Company struck off duties for gymnastics; "D" Company commenced N.C.O.'s Training.

18 April.—Captain the Hon. H. C. O.'C. Prittie posted to the Battalion on promotion. Posted to "B" Company.

1 May.—"F" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry; "D" Company struck off duty for gymnastics; "H" Company's N.C.O.'s struck off duty for Special Training.

13 May.—"F" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; Number fired, 87.

16 May.—"D" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry; "H" Company struck off duty for Gymnastics; "C" Company commenced N.C.O.'s Training.

18 May.—Lieutenant H. R. M. Howard seconded for service on the Staff as Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia at the Curragh, *London Gazette*, dated 24 April, 1911.

31 May.—"D" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; Number fired, 99.

1 June.—"H" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry; "C" Company struck of duty for gymnastics.

3 June.—The Battalion took part in a ceremonial parade on Abdin Square in celebration of His Majesty's birthday.

15 June.—"H" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; Number fired, 103.

16 June.—"C" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry; the "Band" struck off duty for gymnastics.

30 June.—"C" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; Number fired, 104.

3 July.—"Band" commenced Musketry; "B" Company struck off duty for gymnastics.

11 July.—Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow seconded as Adjutant, Camel Corps School, Egypt.

14 July.—"Band" completed Musketry; Number fired, 35; Marksmen, 18; 1st class shots, 14; 2nd class shots, 3; best shot of party, Corporal Langstead, score, 165.

17 July.—"B" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry; "G" Company struck off duty for Gymnastics; "E" Company's N.C.O.'s commenced Special Training.

Announcement, *London Gazette*, 19 June, "Lieutenant-General Sir J. P. Carr Glyn, Colonel Commandant of the Battalion, created a K.C.B."

26 July.—"B" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; Number fired, 98.

1 August.—"A" Company commenced N.C.O.'s Training; "E" Company commenced gymnastics; "G" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry.

10 August.—"G" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; number fired, 95.

16 August.—"E" Company commenced Table "B," Musketry; "A" Company commenced gymnastics; "G" Company commenced N.C.O.'s training.

25 August.—"E" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; number fired, 96.

31 August.—2nd Lieutenant R. L. H. Collins posted to Battalion on first appointment, 22 August.

1 September.—"B" Company commenced N.C.O.'s Training; "A" Company commenced Table "B" Musketry.

5 September.—Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan posted to the Battalion on absorption, 26 August.

15 September.—"B" Company completed N.C.O.'s Training; "A" Company completed Table "B" Musketry; number fired, 95.

23 September.—Captain G. B. Byrne retires on retired pay, 23 September.

6 October.—2nd Lieutenant J. D. Calvert posted to the Battalion on first appointment, *War Office Letter-Gazette*, 29 September; The General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt inspected the last draft which arrived from England. Strength: One Sergeant, two Corporals, six Acting-Corporals, five boys, and 116 Riflemen; total, 130.

13 October.—Casuals completed Table "B" Musketry; number fired, 63.

15 October.—Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan and 2nd Lieutenant R. L. H. Collins joined.

23 October.—Companies as under marched out to bivouacs for Company Training: "A," under Major A. M. King, strength ninety-three, to Meadi; "B," under Captain the Hon. H. Prittie, strength ninety-eight, to Helouan; "E" under Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan, strength ninety-five, to Helouan; "G" under Captain R. P. Burrowes, strength ninety-two, to Toura.

13 November.—"C," "D," "F," and "H" Companies commenced Company Training in Barracks.

17 November.—Lieutenant G. C. Sladen to be Captain, 3 October. Lieutenant Hon. N. G. Bligh resigns his Commission, 11 November.

20 November.—Companies, as under, marched out to bivouacs for Company Training: "H" under Major H. D. Ross, strength two Officers and ninety-nine other ranks, to Toura; "D" under Captain J. L. Buxton, strength, two Officers and eighty-four other ranks, to Helouan; "C" under Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, strength, three Officers and ninety-nine other ranks, to Meadi; "F" under Lieutenant J. J. B. Cole, strength, two Officers and ninety-one other ranks, to Helouan.

1 December.—Lieutenant J. D. Calvert joined. Captain G. C. Sladen posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

9 December.—"C," "D," "F," and "H" Companies returned to Barracks on completion of Company Training. Strength: Nine Officers, 376 other ranks.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major C. Saunders
Bandmaster J. Brady.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Wood.
Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. B. Heaney.
Acting-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Sergeant H. Wiskar.
Sergeant-Bugler W. Green.
Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Wood (recommended for confirmation in appointment. Authority momentarily expected).
Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
Band-Sergeant T. Eggerdon.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant G. Holdstock.
Officers'-Mess Sergeant, Sergeant W. Hall.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor, Sergeant J. Ling.
Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Staff-Sergeant A. Brockett.

Colour-Sergeants.

"A" Company, H. Else.
"B" Company, W. Pelling.
"C" Company, F. Moore.
"D" Company, W. Miller.
"E" Company, R. Hanley.
"F" Company, F. Harrison.
"G" Company, F. Monks.
"H" Company, W. Clarke.

War Medals in Possession.

Rank.	In Possession of— One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
Officers	7	2	2	1	80
Warrant and N.C.O.'s	20	3	2	2	
Riflemen	15	—	—	1	

Other Medals.

Distinguished Conduct.

Colour-Sergeant W. Clarke.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major C. Saunders.
Bandmaster J. Brady.
Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	393
Two Good Conduct Badges	179
Three Good Conduct Badges	30
Four Good Conduct Badges...	6
Total	608

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 5; 2nd Class, 38; 3rd Class, 68.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

Acting Schoolmasters, 4; 1st Class, 18; 2nd Class, 248; 3rd Class, 492.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen
Musketry	14	19	1
Signalling	6	3	—
School of Military Engineers...	1	4	—
Gymnastic	—	15	1
Transport	—	8	38
Swimming	2	97	443
Cycling...	—	3	8
Mounted Infantry	5	20	24
Camel Corps	1	13	27

SIGNALLING.

DETAIL OF SIGNALLER'S QUALIFYING TEST, 1911.

"A" Company, Rifleman J. Street, first-class.
Rifleman R. Hopkins, first-class.
Rifleman W. Robson, first-class.
Rifleman T. Stevens, first-class.
Rifleman H. Quinton, second-class.

"B" Company, Rifleman E. Weeks, first-class.
Rifleman J. Lipscombe, first-class.
Rifleman E. Venus, first-class.
Rifleman G. Redgrave, second-class.

"C" Company, Acting-Corporal Morris, first-class.
Rifleman P. Ford, first-class.
Rifleman C. Spice, first-class.

"D" Company, Rifleman F. Boyd, first-class.
Rifleman R. Thrift, first-class.
Rifleman G. Raynor, first-class.
Rifleman F. Lillyman, first-class.
Rifleman E. Watmore, first-class.

"E" Company, Acting-Sergeant E. Weymont, Assistant Instructor.
Rifleman A. Cooper, first-class.
Rifleman H. Gardner, first-class.
Rifleman H. Doman, first-class.
Rifleman G. Peat, second-class.

"F" Company, Rifleman C. Stevens, first-class.
Rifleman F. Dawe, first-class.
Rifleman O. Wallbank, first-class.
Rifleman P. Watkins, first-class.
Rifleman W. Andrews, first-class.
Rifleman H. Ansell, first-class.
Rifleman A. Warren, first-class.

"G" Company, Sergeant A. Cullen, Assistant Instructor.
Acting-Corporal R. Lishman, first-class.
Rifleman J. Pitchey, first-class.
Rifleman H. King, first-class.
Rifleman E. Gooch, first-class.

"H" Company, Acting-Corporal R. Palk, first-class.
Rifleman T. Graham, first-class.
Rifleman J. Russell, first-class.
Rifleman B. Vesey, first-class.
Rifleman W. Simmons, first-class.
Rifleman M. Whitney, first-class.

First-class Signallers	35
Second-class Signallers	3
Failures	Nil
Total	38

N.C.O.'s holding Signalling Certificates :—
Sergeant A. Cullen.
Sergeant G. Scott.
Acting-Sergeant E. Weymont.

This examination was carried out according to the new scale of inspection Training Manual Signalling, 1911. Map Reading, Reading and Sending on Heliograph, Lamp, Small and Large Flag, Semaphore, Buzzer. The Test with Small Flag and Lamp reading through telescope.

Annual Collective Test.

This was a scheme held in conjunction with the remainder of the Garrison. Under the direction of the Command Signalling Officer (Lieutenant Dickinson, Welsh Regiment), connecting Cairo with Alexandria (distance about 170 miles), by visual signalling. The following stations were occupied by the 4th Battalion the Rifle Brigade: Tala, Shebel-el-Kom and Menouf, communication being kept up continually by day by means of 10- and 5-inch heliographs, by night with large and small limelights. Communication was quite successful in spite of the flatness of the country in the Delta, buildings as signalling stations having to be used. The station at Menouf was situated on the sacred walls of the Mahommedan Mosque, the men having each time before climbing the Mosque to remove their boots according to the custom of the Mahommedans.

Shebel-el-Kom had much better luck, being received with open arms by the inhabitants, who entertained them royally.

Tala, being on active service conditions, having to be guarded by native police both by day and night.

Death.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Date.
Rifleman Edward Mowat	Cairo	23 July, 1911.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

1911.

6 January.—Extract from *London Gazette*: Lieutenant John H. Starkey to be Captain, 15 December, 1910.

16 January.—Captain J. H. Starkey posted to 3rd Battalion on promotion.

19 January.—A draft of nineteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion.

22 January.—Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., M.V.O., joined Staff College.

Captain M. H. Helyar, 4th Battalion, joined Rifle Depôt for Duty.

2 February.—A draft of sixteen recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion.

9 February.—A draft of sixteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion.

17 February.—Lieutenant R. S. H. Walpole, 2nd Battalion, joined Rifle Depôt for duty.

24 February.—A draft of sixteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion.

17 March.—A draft of one Sergeant and twenty recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion.

20 March.—A General Meeting of the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club took place.

1 April.—Establishment of Riflemen (Rifle Brigade) at Rifle Depôt reduced by 10, *vide* Army Order, May, 1911.

12 April.—Ten Riflemen (Rifle Brigade) proceeded to join Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, on augmentation of Establishment, *vide* Army Order, May, 1911.

13 April.—A draft of thirteen recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion.

20 April.—The following N.C.O'.s and Riflemen were awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity, *vide* Army Order 92 of 1911: No. 2551 Acting Corporal W. Brooker, No. 9971 Acting-Corporal W. Saunders, No. 2158 Rifleman F. Epton.

2 May.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the Birthday of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, and the following was sent in reply:—

"St. James's Palace.

"Officer Commanding, Rifle Depôt.

"The Duke of Connaught thanks all ranks Rifle Depôt for their kind message.

"EQUERRY."

10 May.—Major Lord C. H. C. Henniker posted to 3rd Battalion on expiration of tour of duty at Rifle Depôt.

Major A. D. Boden, 3rd Battalion, posted to Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

13 May.—A draft of thirty-five recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion.

25 May.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the birthday of H.R.H. Princess Christian, and the following was received in reply:—

"Schomberg House, London.

"Officer Commanding, Rifle Depôt.

"Princess Christian wishes me to ask you to convey to all ranks her warmest thanks for your kind telegram.

"EQUERRY."

29 May.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the birthday of H.M. the Queen, and the following was received in reply:—

"Buckingham Palace.

"Please convey to all ranks Her Majesty's thanks for their telegram of congratulation.

"PRIVATE SECRETARY."

31 May.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion.

6 June.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the birthday of H.M. the King (on Saturday last), and the following was received in reply:—

Standing—R'ht [illegible] Watts, Pettle, Cox, Hitch., Waters. A Cpl. Parsons.

[illegible] Moore, Lieut. H[illegible]

"E" COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] The Rifle Depôt Shooting Competition:

[illegible] Rifle Brigade) at [illegible], 1911.

[illegible] proceeded to join Rifle [illegible] Establishment, [illegible]

[illegible] draft proceeded to join the 3rd [illegible]

[illegible] following N.C.O.'s and Riflemen were awarded [illegible] Good Conduct Medal with gratuity, *vide* Army [illegible] No. 2501 Acting Corporal W. Brooker, No. 9971 [illegible] W. Saunders, No. 3158 Rifleman F. Lupton.

[illegible] a telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion [illegible] of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, and the following was received in reply:—

"St. James's Palace.

[illegible] Commanding, Rifle Depôt.

"The Duke of Connaught thanks all ranks Rifle Depôt for their kind message.

"EQUERRY."

16 May.—Major Lord C. H. C. Hamilton posted to 3rd Battalion on completion of tour of duty at Rifle Depôt.

[illegible] A. D. Foden, 3rd Battalion, posted to Rifle Depôt for a [illegible] duty.

[illegible] May.—A draft of thirty-five recruits proceeded to join 1st [illegible]

[illegible] A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion [illegible] marriage, and the following was received in reply:—

"[illegible] Berg House, London.

[illegible] Depôt.

"[illegible] the Queen [illegible] you to convey to all ranks her warmest thanks for your kind telegram.

"EQUERRY."

[illegible] May. A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the birthday of H.M. the Queen, and the following was received in reply:—

"Buckingham Palace.

"[illegible] convey to all ranks Her Majesty's thanks for their telegram of congratulation.

"PRIVATE SECRETARY."

[illegible] May.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join the 1st [illegible]

[illegible] A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion [illegible] birthday of H.M. the King (on Saturday last), and the following was received in reply:—

Standing—Rflmn. Bell, Watts, Pettle, Cox, Hitch, Waters. A/Cpl. Parsons.

Sitting—Cpl. Moore. Lieut. Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson. Col.-Sgt. Marshall. Rflmn. Graham.

3rd BATTALION.

"F" COMPANY'S TEAM. WINNERS OF THE LYTTELTON CUP, ALL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING, 1911.

"Buckingham Palace.

"Please convey my sincere thanks to all ranks of the Rifle Depôt for their kind congratulations.

"GEORGE R. AND I."

19 June.—The Major-General in Charge of Administration, Southern Command, inspected the Rifle Depôt.

22 June.—The Rifle Depôt took part in the Coronation Festivities, Winchester.

26 June.—The Monthly Shoot of the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club took place.

1 July.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion.

Five Officers were detailed to attend Officers Training Corps Review by H.M. the King at Windsor.

26 July.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the birthday of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught (yesterday), and the following was received in reply:—

"Bagshot, 25 July, 1911.

"Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt.

"Duchess thanks all ranks for good wishes, much touched at kind thought of her.

"EQUERRY."

4 August.—A draft of fourteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion.

14 August.—Monthly shoot of the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club took place.

25 August.—No. 2 Depôt King's Royal Rifle Corps won Inter-Depôt Cricket Championship.

31 August.—A draft of fourteen recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion.

6 October.—A draft of one Acting-Sergeant and thirteen recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion.

16 October.—No. 2365 Rifleman W. Burgess and No. 2818 Rifleman J. Walker were awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with Gratuity, *vide* Army Order 280 of 1911.

28 October.—The Depôt Rifle Brigade assisted in the duties connected with the unveiling of the Redvers Buller Memorial.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.
Orderly Room Clerk A. P. Hunt.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"I." Company, Colour Sergeant W. Jelley.
"II." Company, Sergeant T. Taylor (acting).
"III." Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson.
"IV." Company, Colour-Sergeant A. Rumbold

War Medals in Possession.

Rank.	In Possession of— One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Total Number of Medals in Depôt.
Officers	2	2	—	—	6
N.C.O.'s	4	6	3	4	41
Riflemen	22	1	2	3	42
			Total		89

Distinguished Conduct with Bar.

Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing.

Distinguished Conduct.

Acting-Corporal G. Ellis.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing.
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.
Sergeant F. Sherwood.
Acting-Corporal C. Brown.
Acting-Corporal W. Brooker
Acting-Corporal J. Wright.
Rifleman S. Watkins.
Rifleman A. Sweetman.
Rifleman F. Epton.
Rifleman A. Izzard.
Rifleman C. Lovett.
Rifleman F. Pearce.
Rifleman A. Burgess.
Rifleman J. Walker.

Humane Society.

Rifleman J. Austing.

Number in Possession of Good Conduct Badges.

One Good Conduct Badge	16
Two Good Conduct Badges	15
Three Good Conduct Badges	12
Four Good Conduct Badges	26
Total	69

MILITARY ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Manchester Unity.

Last year a movement was started to establish a Military Lodge of Oddfellows at the Rifle Depôt, for members of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade.

The Commanding Officer of the Rifle Depôt was approached by selected delegates from the Civil Lodges in Winchester on the subject, and he gave the necessary permission for a meeting to be held in the Recreation Room at which the whole question could be discussed and the benefits accruing from the formation of such a lodge explained. A meeting was therefore held on 10 November, 1910, and proved a great success, there being well over 250 present. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and all the leading Officers of the Southampton District attended, and Provincial Past Grand Master Hayes gave an excellent address, in which he briefly outlined the constitution and aims of the Manchester Unity and fully explained the benefits to be gained by membership. Addresses were also given by Colonel Cockburn and Major Dwane (Secretary, Rifleman's Aid Society), in which they pointed out how much was done for the soldier in the Army, and urged upon all Riflemen the duty of taking this opportunity of doing something for themselves and of making provision against possible unemployment and ill-health.

The meeting having proved such a success application was made to the War Office for authority to open a Military Lodge at the Rifle Depôt, and this having been granted the necessary steps were at once taken to form the Lodge. Lodge Officers were selected by the Civil Lodges in Winchester to carry out the formal duties of the Lodge until the members of the Military Lodge were qualified to do so themselves, and after the usual work in connection with framing of Rules, &c., the Loyal Greenjackets Military Lodge came into existence on 6 February, 1911. And here tribute should be paid to the immense help and assistance given to the Greenjacket Lodge in its infancy by the civilian members of lodges in the Southampton district. But for their zeal and energy the initiation of the Lodge would have been well-nigh impossible, and all Greenjacket Oddfellows owe them a deep debt of gratitude for their unselfish and public-spirited help.

The opening night of the Lodge was a record for the Southampton district, the Recreation Room being packed almost to overflowing. Grand Master Webb and all his staff of the Southampton district were present and presided over the meeting, and seventy-one lodges in the district also sent representatives.

Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen all went through the initiation with due ceremony, there being no less than fifty-seven initiated that night. Then the new Officers of the Greenjacket Lodge were duly installed in their respective positions, and the Lodge was started on its career.

Posters were placed in each Company in the Rifle Depôt giving all the information necessary, so that men could form their own opinion as to whether they had a desire to join or otherwise, and to avoid any difficulty in getting contributions from men after they have left the Depôt arrangements were made with all the Battalions that the men should pay their contributions to a representa-

tive in the Battalion who would then forward them each month to the Secretary at Winchester.

Battalion representatives (one Officer and one N.C.O.) were therefore selected, and up to the present this arrangement has proved very successful.

The clerical work connected with the formation of the Lodge was, and is, very considerable and has involved an immense amount of labour on the part of the Secretary of the Lodge, Mr. H. Lamond, and the highest praise is due to him for the way he has carried out the work and for the time he has given to furthering the interests of the Lodge.

Lodge meetings are held at the Depôt every alternate Monday, and up to date have always been well attended.

The total number of paying members initiated up to the time of writing is 533, and in addition the following Honorary members have joined:—

Major Lord Henniker, Rifle Brigade.
Major L. Russell, Rifle Brigade (R).
Major J. W. Dwane, King's Royal Rifle Corps (R).
Major R. Byron, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps (R).
Major A. D. Boden, Rifle Brigade.
Captain F. W. L. Edwards, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Captain B. J. Majendie, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Captain W. W. Seymour, Rifle Brigade.
Captain M. H. Helyar, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant E. B. Denison, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant J. Wormald, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant J. S. Mellor, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant T. H. P. Morris, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant R. S. H. Walpole, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant M. Alexander, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss), Rifle Brigade.
Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing, Rifle Brigade (Rifle Depôt).
Mr. Ransley, late Sergeant, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Scripture Reader).
Mr. Line, late Quartermaster-Sergeant (Rifle Depôt).

Trustees.

Major L. Russell.
Major R. Byron, D.S.O.
Captain F. W. L. Edwards.

Treasurer.

Major J. W. Dwane (Secretary, Riflemen's Aid Society).

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. H. Lamond, late Colour-Sergeant, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Assistant Secretary.

Sergeant A. P. Hunt, Rifle Brigade (Orderly Room Clerk, Rifle Depôt).

Employment has been found for some who have acted on the advice of the Secretary by visiting the Lodge at the place of their residence, and explaining their position to the Secretary there; in every case they have been well received, and steps have been taken by some of the members present to try and obtain some regular employment for them.

Unfortunately we have no Lodges in India or Egypt, so that the Foreign Battalions are unable to join, but it is expected that in the near future a clause will be inserted in the rules of the Manchester Unity which will enable soldiers to join the Order without initiation; if this is done, there is no doubt that quite one half of the foreign Battalions will join.

We are fortunate in having some very energetic members in the Greenjackets Lodge who have devoted a great deal of their spare time in getting members to join, and it is felt that their names should be brought to the notice of all who read this article.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps: Colour-Sergeant Schoon and Sergeant W. Cox.

2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps: Colour-Sergeant Dean and Sergeant T. Oxley.

1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade: Acting-Sergeant W. Halliwell.

3rd Battalion The Rifle Brigade: Sergeant W. Warren.

Rifle Depôt: Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing, Rifle Brigade.

Rifle Depôt: Sergeant L. Butters, Rifle Brigade.

Rifle Depôt: Corporal Pennell, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Rifle Depôt: Rifleman Grosvenor, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The above Non-commissioned Officers and Riflemen are worthy of great praise for the way they have worked to keep the men up to their obligations, and for the trouble they have taken in bringing up new members each Lodge night.

Sergeant Butters, of the Rifle Brigade has brought forward for initiation no less than 252 members since the formation of the Lodge, and it is to his efforts that a great deal of the success now attending the Greenjackets Lodge is due.

Before concluding this article I should like to briefly summarize the objects of the Lodge and the benefits to be derived from membership.

(1) Active association with a brotherhood extended all over the world.

(2) The right of entry and a welcome in any of the 5,000 Lodges comprising the Manchester Unity.

(3) Sick pay throughout all sickness and accidents irrespective of duration.

(4) At death £12. On death of Wife £6.

(5) Financial relief in distress from Lodge District, and the Society itself.

(6) Medical attendance and Medicine on leaving the Colours.

(7) Hospital and Surgical Aid letters, also letters for the Friendly Society Convalescent Homes (for the soldier on leaving the Colours and for his wife and children).

(8) Relief whilst travelling in search of employment (it is not possible for a member who is out of work, yet able to walk from one town to another, to be without money for food and lodgings, such assistance is to be obtained without the member's forfeiture of any self-respect).

(9) Membership cannot be renewed at intervals; provided the soldier pays his contributions he remains in the Society for life. Soldiers going to other parts of the world may still take their part in the work of the Society and may make any Lodge their agents for the receipt of contributions and the payment of benefits.

(10) No extra premiums charged during active or foreign service or under any circumstances whatever.

The contributions are very small, 5¼d. per week (including management fund) for members aged 17 to 8¼d. at 39 years of age.

After the first payment members are entitled to full funeral benefit. Sick allowance of 12s. per week for the first six months' sickness, 6s. per week next six months, and 3s. per week for remainder of sickness after 6 months' membership.

A Distress Fund of 4d. per half year is charged against each member according to the rules of the Manchester Unity for the help of distressed members.

A travelling card is granted to members who have to travel in search of employment after twelve months.

This article has endeavoured to give a brief account of the formation and objects of the Greenjackets Lodge. It is believed that the formation of this Lodge will prove an immense boon both now, and in the future, to both regiments. Its inception has been a great success and the already large roll of members testify that its objects commend themselves to Riflemen. It is earnestly hoped that it will continue to receive in the future that same support, which has, in so short a time, rendered it one of the most flourishing Lodges in the whole of the Manchester Unity.

F. W. L. Edwards,
Adjutant, Rifle Depôt.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1911. Kilbride.

Battalion Figure of Merit	115·1
Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired	9·3

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
72	224	157	9

Total number exercised 462

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"A" (Captain Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester's) Company	119·3
"C" (Captain S. W. J. Trafford's) Company	117·5
"B" (Captain D. Ovey's) Company	115·9
"D" (Major J. D. Heriot-Maitland's) Company ...	115·5
"G" (Captain T. E. Baring's) Company	115
"E" (Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor's) Company ...	114·5
"F" (Captain G. N. Salmon's) Company	112·6
"I" (Captain A. R. Harman's) Company	111·2

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by C.O.)

'A" (Captain Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester's) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants.

Sergeant C. Gasson, "G" Company.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Rifleman A. Heron, "B" Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

(Points obtained in Parts II and III.)

"A" Company, Sergeant A. Scrase.
"B" Company, Rifleman A. Heron.
"C" Company, Rifleman F. Sutton.
"D" Company, Rifleman A. Maddock.
"E" Company, Sergeant J. Davis.

"F" Company, Sergeant C. Bradbury.
"G" Company, Rifleman H. Taylor.
"I" Company, Sergeant H. Pearson.

Recruits.

Part IV.

Number exercised	198
Figure of Merit	71·2

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Points.
Rifleman J. Bish, "C" Company...	457

Field Firing.

The Field Firing was carried out at Kilbride.

Schemes were carried out at different targets representing the enemy in various formations in attack and defence, opportunity being given to introduce oblique fire, snapshooting at short range and rapid bursts of fire.

The Battalion Field Day proved most interesting. The machine guns fired over the heads of the advancing troops at an angle of 45 degrees, and the whistling bullets added greatly to the excitement.

Army Rifle Association Matches, 1911.

Winner of Silver Jewel and £10 in Army Championship, A.R.A.: 1911, No. 7640 Sergeant C. Bradbury.

Other Matches.

Order of Merit.

A.R.A., 1910. *The Company Match.*—"B" Company, 23rd, £2.

A.R.A., 1911. *The "Roberts" Cup.*—Battalion Team, 4th prize, £3.

N.R.A., 1911. *The "Barlow" Competition.*—Sergeant Bradbury, £1.

Battalion Rifle Meeting.

The Annual Battalion Rifle Meeting had to be omitted this year, owing to the short time spent at Kilbride, which was fully occupied in practising for various competitions.

We fired off several A.R.A. matches while we were there and made very good scores in the Queen Victoria Cup and Inter-Company Competition. Lieutenant Liddell and Colour-Sergeant Lawrance were very unlucky, as after training up a really first-rate team of young soldiers—who afterwards did so well at the Curragh Rifle Meeting—had to shoot off for the Young Soldiers' Cup in very bad weather.

Sergeants' Rifle Meeting.

The Sergeants of the Battalion held their Annual Rifle Meeting on the Government Rifle Ranges, Middlewick, Colchester, 30 October.

A strong wind rendered good shooting difficult, but nevertheless the standard of marksmanship was well maintained, and the Meeting proved a great success.

New competitions were introduced to meet the most up-to-date conditions, and this greatly enhanced the interest of the Meeting. The arrangements were efficiently carried out by a committee consisting of Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Lawrance (President), Colour-Sergeants Ede and Bates, and Sergeant Scrase. The results were as follows :—

Major Long's Cup, Rapid Firing at 300 *yards.*—Sergeant Bradbury, 1st, the Cup; Sergeant Scrase, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 3rd.

Captain Pitt-Taylor's Cup, Rapid Firing at 200 *yards* (*five rounds in twenty seconds*).—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Lawrance, 1st, the Cup; Sergeant Sievwright, 2nd; Sergeant Davis, 3rd.

Long Range Cup, 800 *yards.*—Sergeant Scrase, 1st, the Cup; Sergeant Pearson, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Lawrance, 3rd.

The Birthday Cup, 500 *yards Rapid Firing and Tile Shooting at* 200 *yards.*—Colour-Sergeant Bates, 1st, the Cup; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 2nd; Sergeant Hilliard, 3rd.

All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting.

This Rifle meeting was held on the Curragh Rifle Ranges between 12 and 19 August, 1911. Both the 1st and 3rd Battalions sent a large number of competitors, and the fact of the two Battalions shooting side by side added very much to the enjoyment of the meeting.

Unfortunately the railway strikes took place in the middle of the week, and a good number of the competitors, including those belonging to the 1st Battalion, were ordered to rejoin their Units. In consequence of this the 1st Battalion could not take part in Matches 19, 20 and 39, and the competition for the King's Cup was closed at midday on Friday, and the Cup awarded to the 1st Battalion, who were then leading. The following is a list of prizes taken by the two Battalions :—

Individual Competitions.

Match 1, *Officers,* 300 *yards.*—Captain D. Ovey, 1st Battalion, 1st, the Cup.

Match 2, *Warrant Officers and Sergeants,* 300 *yards.*—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 3rd Battalion, 2nd, £2; Colour-Sergeant Bates, 1st Battalion, 7th, 15s.; Acting-Sergeant Brown, 3rd Battalion, 16th, 10s. Eight other prizes: 1st Battalion, three; 3rd Battalion, five.

Match 3, *Rank and File,* 300 *yards.*—Rifleman Bloomfield, 1st, Battalion, 1st, £3; Acting-Corporal Knowles, 1st Battalion, 3rd, £1; Rifleman Smith, 3rd Battalion, 4th, 15s.; Acting-Corporal Wood-

ward, 3rd Battalion, 6th, 15s.; Corporal Arnold, 1st Battalion, 7th, 15s.; Rifleman Sibley, 3rd Battalion, 8th, 15s. Nineteen other prizes: 1st Battalion, nine; 3rd Battalion, ten.

Match 4, *Young Soldiers*, 200 *yards*.—Acting-Corporal Durrant, 1st Battalion, 10th, 10s.; Rifleman Watts, 3rd Battalion, 11th, 10s.; Rifleman Marchant, 3rd Battalion, 12th, 10s. Fifteen other prizes: 1st Battalion, seven. 3rd Battalion, eight.

Match 5, *Officers*, 500 *yards*.—Captain J. H. Starkey, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, Cup.

Match 6, *Warrant Officers and Sergeants*, 500 *yards*.—Sergeant Bianchi, 3rd Battalion, 7th, 15s.; Acting-Sergeant Butler, 3rd Battalion, 9th, 10s.; Acting-Sergeant Fowler, 3rd Battalion, 11th, 10s.; Sergeant Walwyk, 3rd Battalion, 15th, 10s.; Acting-Sergeant Bradbury, 1st Battalion, 18th, 10s. Seven other prizes: 1st Battalion, two; 3rd Battalion, five.

Match 7, *Rank and File*, 500 *yards*.—Rifleman Lathwood, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £1; Corporal Smith, 3rd Battalion, 5th, 15s.; Acting-Corporal Woodward, 3rd Battalion, 6th, 15s.; Acting-Corporal Layton, 3rd Battalion, 8th, 15s.; Rifleman Heritage, 3rd Battalion, 9th, 10s.; Bugler Tilbury, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 10s.; Rifleman Stevens, 3rd Battalion, 11th, 10s.; Rifleman Crosswell, 3rd Battalion, 12th, 10s.; Rifleman Hatch, 3rd Battalion, 16th, 10s.; Acting-Corporal Crowley, 3rd Battalion, 21st, 10s.; Corporal Arnold, 1st Battalion, 22nd, 10s. Twenty-eight other prizes: 1st Battalion, five; 3rd Battalion, twenty-three.

Match 8, *Young Soldiers*, 500 *yards*.—Rifleman Sandy, 3rd Battalion, 2nd, £1 10s.; Rifleman Palmer, 1st Battalion, 7th, 10s.; Rifleman Heritage, 3rd Battalion, 8th, 10s. Thirteen other prizes: 1st Battalion, ten; 3rd Battalion, three.

Match 9, *Officers*, 600 *yards*.—2nd Lieutenant L. B. Paget, 3rd Battalion, 1st, Cup; 2nd Lieutenant M. G. Osborne, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, Cup.

Match 10, *Warrant Officers and Sergeants*, 600 *yards*.—Sergeant Doddridge, 3rd Battalion, 14th, 10s. Eleven other prizes: 1st Battalion, nine; 3rd Battalion, two.

Match 11, *Rank and File*, 600 *yards*.—Corporal Muddle, 1st Battalion, 1st, £3; Rifleman Harvey, 3rd Battalion, 4th, 15s.; Rifleman Watts, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 10s.; Corporal Perrin, 3rd Battalion, 19th, 10s.; Rifleman Heron, 1st Battalion, 26th, 10s. Ten other prizes: 1st Battalion, two; 3rd Battalion, eight.

Match 12, *Young Soldiers*, 600 *yards*.—Rifleman Merritt, 1st Battalion, 1st, £2; Rifleman Harding, 1st Battalion, 2nd, £1 5s.; Rifleman Ames, 1st Battalion, 6th, 10s.; Rifleman Mills, 1st Battalion, 13th, 10s. Eleven other prizes: 1st Battalion, four; 3rd Battalion, seven.

Match 13, *Judging Distance*.—Class "A."—Acting-Sergeant Brown, 3rd Battalion, 6th, 10s.; Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 3rd Battalion, 7th, 10s.; Sergeant Saunders, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 10s. Four other prizes: 1st Battalion, two; 3rd Battalion, two.

Match 13, *Judging Distance.*—Class "B."—Acting-Corporal Lucas, 3rd Battalion, 8th, 15s.; Acting-Corporal Payne, 3rd Battalion, 12th, 10s.; Acting-Corporal McMurran, 1st Battalion, 13th, 10s.; Rifleman Barnsdale, 1st Battalion, 14th, 10s. Eleven other prizes: 1st Battalion, three; 3rd Battalion, eight.

Match 14, *Irish Command Championship.*—Series "A."—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 3rd Battalion, 1st, Cup and £5; Acting-Sergeant Fowler, 3rd Battalion, 2nd, £4; Acting-Sergeant Bradbury, 1st Battalion, 8th, £1; Acting-Sergeant Brown, 3rd Battalion, 11th, 15s.; Sergeant Scrase, 1st Battalion, 14th, 15s. Four other prizes: 3rd Battalion, four.

Match 14, *Irish Command Championship.*—Series "B."—Rifleman Bloomfield, 1st Battalion, 1st, Cup and £5; Rifleman Sibley, 3rd Battalion, 2nd, £4; Bugler Tilbury, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £3; Rifleman Heritage, 3rd Battalion, 4th, £2; Corporal Miller, 3rd Battalion, 7th, £1; Rifleman Crosswell, 3rd Battalion, 8th, £1; Acting-Corporal Woollard, 3rd Battalion, 11th, 15s.; Bugler Jennings, 3rd Battalion, 19th, 15s.; Rifleman Ferrar, 3rd Battalion, 20th, 15s.; Acting-Corporal Lucas, 3rd Battalion, 21st, 15s. Eleven other prizes: 1st Battalion, three; 3rd Battalion, eight.

Match 15, *Young Soldiers' Aggregate.*—Rifleman Merritt, 1st Battalion, 1st, Cup and £3; Rifleman Heritage, 3rd Battalion, 5th, 15s.; Rifleman Marchant, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 10s.; 2nd Lieutenant Osborne, 3rd Battalion, 12th, 10s.; Rifleman Ranson, 1st Battalion, 18th, 10s. Five other prizes: 1st Battalion, five.

Team Competitions.

Company Challenge Cup.—"D" Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £11; "A" Company, 1st Battalion, 5th, £8 15s.

Match 18, *The Kilworth Challenge Shield.*—"A" Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd, £5 10s. Tie: "F" Company, 1st Battalion, "G" Company, 1st Battalion, "H" Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £2 15s.

Match 19, *Queen Victoria Challenge Cup* (1st Battalion away).—3rd Battalion, 1st Team, Cup, 8 Medals, and £8; 3rd Battalion, 4th Team, £2.

Match 20, *Lyttelton Cup* (1st Battalion away).—"F" Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st, Cup and £10; "B" Company, 3rd Battalion (tie), 2nd, £6 5s.; "F" Company, 3rd Battalion, 4th, £5; "A" Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th, £3 15s.; "C" Company, 3rd Battalion, 8th, £2 10s.; "C" Company, 3rd Battalion, No. 2 Team, 10th, £1 6s. 3d.; "H" Company, 3rd Battalion, £1 5s.

Match 21, *Lord Roberts Challenge Cup for Young Soldiers.*—1st Battalion, 2nd, £6; 1st Battalion No. 2 Team, 5th, £2; 3rd Battalion, 6th, £2.

Match 22, *Curragh Challenge Cup.*—"D" Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st, Cup and £11; "D" Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd, £8 5s.; "H" Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £5 10s.; "E" Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th, £4 2s. 6d.; "A" Company, 3rd Battalion, 6th,

£4 2s. 6d.; "F" Company, 1st Battalion, 9th, £2 17s.; "B" Company, 3rd Battalion (tie), 10th, £1 14s. 6d.

Match 23, *Officers' Revolver Competition.*—(1st Battalion away). 3rd Battalion, 1st, Cup.

Match 24, *Officers' Challenge Cup.*—1st Battalion, 1st, Cup; 3rd Battalion, 2nd, Cup.

Match 25, *Sergeants' Cup.*—1st Battalion, 2nd, £3; 3rd Battalion, 6th, £1.

Match 29, *Kildare Stakes.*—"H" Company, 3rd Battalion (tie), 2nd, £2 10s.; "D" Company, 1st Battalion, 13th, £1 4s.; "A" Company, 3rd Battalion, 15th, £1; "B" Company, 1st Battalion, 16th, £1; "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 17th, £1; "G" Company, 3rd Battalion, 18th, 10s.; "C" Company, 1st Battalion (No. 2 team), 20th, 10s.

Match 30, *Machine Gun Competition.*—1st Battalion, 1st, Cup and £4; 1st Battalion, 8th, £1.

Match 31, *Range Takers' Competition.*—Riflemen Linnington and Bloomfield, 1st Battalion, 5th, £1; Captain Baring and Sergeant Coyne, 1st Battalion, 8th, 16s. 8d.; Colour-Sergeant Ede and Sergeant Sievwright, 1st Battalion, 13th, 10s.; Corporals Fry and Smith, 3rd Battalion, 14th, 10s.: Colour-Sergeant Bates and Sergeant Chillman, 1st Battalion, 16th, 10s.; Acting-Sergeant Fowler and Acting-Corporal Layton, 3rd Battalion, 17th, 10s.

The King's Cup.—Presented by H.M. the King to the unit gaining the most points in all individual and team matches, exclusive of Daily Competitions during the Meeting. Won by the 1st Battalion.

Daily Competitions.

Match 35, *The Sharpshooters' Cup.*—Class "A."—Acting-Sergeant Burton, 3rd Battalion, Aggregate Cup; Acting-Sergeant Ireland, 3rd Battalion, 1st, £2; Acting-Sergeant Burton, 3rd Battalion (tie), 2nd, £1 10s.; Lieutenant G. W. Liddell, 1st Battalion, 4th, £1; Sergeant Walwyk, 3rd Battalion, 8th, 15s.; 2nd Lieutenant W. la T. Congreve, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 10s.; Colour-Sergeant Thurston, 3rd Battalion, 13th, 10s.; Lieutenant Bernard, 1st Battalion, 19th, 7s. 6d. Six other prizes: 3rd Battalion, six.

Match 35, *The Sharpshooters' Cup.*—Class "B."—Corporal Hulse, 1st Battalion, 9th, 7s. 6d.; Corporal Richardson, 1st Battalion, 15th, 5s.; Corporal Arnold, 1st Battalion, 19th, 5s. One other prize: 1st Battalion.

Match 36, *The Marksman's Cup.*—Class "A," 1st day.—Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, 3rd Battalion, 1st, £1 15s.; Acting-Sergeant Fowler, 3rd Battalion, 10th, 5s.; Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 3rd Battalion, 12th, 5s.; Sergeant Chillman, 1st Battalion, 13th, 5s. Five other prizes: 3rd Battalion, five.

Match 36, *The Marksman's Cup.*—Class "B," 1st day.—Corporal Moore, 3rd Battalion, 1st, £1 10s.; Corporal Stevens, 1st Battalion, 6th, 5s. Two other prizes, 1st Battalion, two.

Match 36, *The Marksman's Cup.*—Class "A," 2nd day.—Acting-

Sergeant Fowler, 3rd Battalion, 7th, 12s. 6d. Five other prizes: 1st Battalion, one; 3rd Battalion, four.

Match 36, *The Marksman's Cup.*—Class "B," 2nd day.—Tie: Acting Corporal Knowles, 1st Battalion, Corporal Muddle, 1st Battalion, Rifleman Marshall, 3rd Battalion, 1st, £1 15s; Rifleman Graham, 3rd Battalion, 9th, 12s. 6d. Ten other prizes, 1st Battalion, two; 3rd Battalion, 8.

Match 37, *The Rifleman's Competition.*—Class "A."—2nd Lieutenant M. G. Osborne, 3rd Battalion, 5th, 15s.; Lieutenant O. S. Nelthorpe, 1st Battalion, 6th, 10s.; Sergeant Brooks, 1st Battalion, 13th, 7s. 6d.; Sergeant Hilliard, 1st Battalion, 16th, 5s. Four other prizes: 1st Battalion, one; 3rd Battalion, three.

Match 37, *The Rifleman's Competition.*—Class "B."—Three prizes: 1st Battalion, one; 3rd Battalion, two.

Match 39, *Revolver Competition.* 1st day.—Sergeant Doddridge, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, 17s. 6d.

Match 39, *Revolver Competition.* 2nd day (1st Battalion away).—Sergeant Walwyk, 3rd Battalion, Aggregate Cup; Sergeant Walwyk, 3rd Battalion, 3rd, £1 5s.; Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan, 3rd Battalion, 4th, 15s.; 2nd Lieutenant M. Alexander, 3rd Battalion, 6th, 10s.; Sergeant Doddridge, 3rd Battalion, 15th, 7s. 6d. Two other prizes: 3rd Battalion, two.

Editorial Note.—It is pleasing to note that out of ten team competitions at this Meeting, six of them were won by the teams from either 1st or 3rd Battalions, and that second place was taken in four others.

2ND BATTALION.

(*None received.*)

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1911. Tipperary.

Battalion Figure of Merit	118·5
Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired	28·5

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
128	278	174	6	
Total number exercised				586

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figures of Merit.
"F" (Captain H. C. Buller's) Company	123·2
"C" (Captain H. B. Mostyn-Pryce's) Company ...	122·8
"B" (Captain J. H. Starkey's) Company	122·4
"A" (Captain S. H. Rickman's) Company	121
"H" (Captain Hon. N. G. Gathorne-Hardy's) Company	118·6
"E" (Captain S. E. Hollond's) Company	115·3
"D" (Captain H. M. Wilson's) Company	114·6
"G" (Captain E. R. Meade-Waldo's) Company ...	110·4

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by C.O.)

"F" (Captain H. C. Buller's) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Acting-Sergeant W. Ireland.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Rifleman H. Vincent.

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points obtained in Part III.
"A" Company, Acting-Corporal J. Woodward... ...	158
"B" Company, Captain J. S. Starkey	166
"C" Company, Rifleman H. Vincent	165
"D" Company, Acting-Sergeant H. Burton	157
"E" Company, Acting-Sergeant W. Ireland	158
"F" Company, Captain H. C. Buller	162
"G" Company, Colour-Sergeant J. Roots	151
"H" Company, Acting-Corporal P. Woollard	146
Band and Signallers, Rifleman J. Hatch	160

RECRUITS.

Number exercised ...	143
Figure of Merit ...	64·4

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

Rifleman C. Waites ... ... 377 points.

FIELD FIRING.

Field Firing was carried out at Kilworth Camp. Schemes represented an enemy attacking, being reinforced and retiring.

The preliminary stage of the Company Cup, one of the Curragh Rifle Meeting competitions, was fired off as one of the Collective practices. After a march of about eight miles in two hours, Companies did an attack practice from 1,000 yards to 300 yards. "D" (Captain Wilson's) Company won the competition and represented the Battalion at the Curragh.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Twenty-three Officers fired their annual course.

Two teams of Officers were entered and fired at the Curragh Rifle Meeting, the first team winning the Match.

Eight Sergeants did a lot of practice and became very good shots. Four out of the eight got into the Army Thirty.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1910.

(*Not published last year*).

Queen Victoria Cup.—Battalion Team, score 424, 2nd place, £24.

Company Match.—"D" (Captain H. M. Wilson's) Company, score 392, 3rd place, £8; "H" (Hon. N. Gathorne-Hardy's) Company, score 381, 7th place, £6; "E" (Major A. D. Boden's) Company, score 380, 8th place, £6.

Henry Whitehead Cup.—Battalion Team, score 1,534, 17th place, £5.

For names of teams, &c. see last year's CHRONICLE.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1911.

Queen Victoria Cup.—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Sergeant Doddridge, Acting-Sergeant Burton, Acting-Corporal Woollard, Corporals L. Puttick and Smith, Rifleman M. Hatch, score 417 (11th place).

Duke of Connaught Cup.—Lieutenant Swan, Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Sergeants Doddridge, Madeley and Walwyk, score 672 (3rd place).

The Hopton Cup.—Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Corporals Puttick and Smith, Acting-Corporals Woodward, Layton, Lancaster and Woollard, Riflemen Hatch, Crosswell, Graham, Vincent, Barnes, Watts, Croft, Beebee, Hitch, Heritage and Sibley, Bugler Jennings, score 344 (won Cup and Medals and £20.)

The Company Match.—"A" (Captain S. H. Rickman's) Company, score 371 (13th); "D" (Captain H. M. Wilson's) Company, score 368 (14th); "H" (Captain Hon. N. Gathorne-Hardy's) Company, score 359 (19th); "F" (Captain H. C. Buller's) Company, score 352 (24th); "B" (Captain J. H. Starkey's) Company, score 352 (25th).

Henry Whitehead Cup.—Captain J. H. Starkey, score 166; Rifleman Vincent, score 165; Captain H. C. Buller, score 162; Rifleman Hatch, score 160; Sergeant Walwyk, score 158; Acting-Sergeant Ireland, score 158; Acting-Corporal Woodward, score 158; Colour-Sergeant Thurston, score 157; Acting-Sergeant Burton, score 157; Rifleman Hitch, score 157. Total 1,598 (11th place).

The Army Championship.—First Stage, Series B: Acting-Corporal Woollard, 1st place, £10. Series C: Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 7th place, £2. Second Stage: Acting-Corporal Woollard tied 1st place; on the shoot off, 1st place, Bronze Jewel.

The Revolver Thirty.—The following get into the Army Thirty: Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan, Sergeant Walwyk, Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 5th place, £2; Sergeant Doddridge, 10th place, £2.

Other Matches.

National Rifle Association, Bisley.

The Roberts Cup.—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, Sergeants Walwyk and Doddridge, Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Acting-Sergeants Burton, Fowler, and Loasby, Corporal Smith, Acting-Corporal Woollard, Bugler Jennings. 1st Stage, 3rd place, £5; 2nd Stage, 2nd place.

Hamilton Leigh.—Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan, Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, Acting-Sergeant Loasby, Acting-Corporal Woollard, 3rd place, £5.

Mappin.—Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Sergeant Walwyk, Acting-Corporal Woollard, 4th place, £4.

Brinsmead.—Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan, Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Sergeant Doddridge, Acting-Sergeant Fowler, Corporal Smith, Bugler Jennings, 8th place, £3.

Barlow.—1st Stage: Sergeant Doddridge, £1. 2nd Stage: Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry Howard, 5th place, £5; Corporal Smith, 11th place, £3; Acting-Sergeant Loasby, £1.

N.B.—The Curragh Rifle Meeting results are included in a joint article between the 1st and 3rd Battalions. I have, however, attached the amounts won, &c.

Pool, &c., about £15.

Challenge Cups, 2. Cups, 10. Medals, 1. Total cash, £205 10s. 6d. Won at Bisley, A.R.A. and N.R.A., £43.

4th BATTALION.

Annual Course.

1911. Cairo.

Battalion Figure of Merit ... ... 122·9

Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired: Not completed.

Classification.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
271	442	181	14

Total number exercised 908

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"B" (Captain Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie's) Company ...	133·7
"E" (Captain J. E. V. Isaac's) Company	131·9
"G" (Captain R. P. Burrowes') Company	122·8
"A" (Major A. M. King's) Company	122·1
"D" (Captain J. L. Buxton's) Company	120·2
"F" (Captain G. B. Byrne's) Company	119·2
"H" (Major H. D. Ross') Company	117·5
"C" (Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar's) Company	117·1

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by C.O.)

"B" (Captain Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie's) Company ... 133·7

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling, Figure of Merit, 179.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Rifleman W. Burtenshaw, Figure of Merit, 170.

Best Shots of Companies.

Points obtained in Part III.

"A" Company, Rifleman A. Ellis	166
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling ...	179
"C" Company, Corporal J. McKenzie	151
"D" Company, Rifleman J. Bowring	160
"E" Company, Acting-Sergeant F. Atterton ...	162
"F" Company, Corporal H. Garman	149
"G" Company, Acting-Corporal J. Ivins	162
"H" Company, Rifleman W. Starling	151
Band, Acting Corporal W. Langstead	165

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	11
Figure of Merit	77

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Points.
Rifleman E. Pearce	86

FIELD FIRING.

Individual.

The Individual practices were carried out under schemes compiled by Officers Commanding Companies. The results were on the whole fairly good though in some cases the targets were too difficult to arrive at a satisfactory estimate.

Collective.

The Company Collective practices were also carried out under schemes prepared by the Officers Commanding Companies. The ground used was excellent and the majority of the practices were most instructive. The shooting in all cases was good.

BATTALION FIELD FIRING SCHEME.

The Battalion attacked the rearguard of a Brigade in retreat; strength of the rearguard being six Companies of Infantry, one Machine Gun section, one section R.F.A. The majority of the targets were disappearing heads and shoulders.

A left flank attack was delivered by two Companies; a frontal attack by four Companies with two in support being delivered after sufficient fire effect had been obtained by the flank attack; the two right Companies developing eventually into a right flank attack. As the attack developed the advanced targets disappeared until the main position was arrived at and the assault delivered, the machine guns affording overhead fire in support from a position in rear. The shooting was good and fire control quite satisfactory.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1910,

(*not published last year*).

Company Match.

Order of merit	Company	Score	Prize	
4th	"B"	405	£8	Win Elrington Cup.
9th	"C"	390	6	
10th	"D"	390	6	
11th	"E"	384	6	
39th	"H"	341	2	
41st	"G"	339	2	

Queen Victoria Cup.

Order of merit	Team	Score	Prize
5th	1	442	£4
9th	2	413	£4

The Duke of Connaught Cup.

Order of merit	Team	Score
Not placed	1	555

The Hopton Cup.

Order of merit	Team	Score	Prize
5th	1	356	£5

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1911.

Queen Victoria Cup.

Order of Merit	Team	Score
5th	1	463
14th	2	407

Duke of Connaught's Cup.

5th place ... ... score 656

The Hopton Cup.

10th place ... ... score 344

Henry Whitehead Cup.

Cup, Medals and £20

Company Match (Abroad).

Order of Merit	Company	Score	
2nd	"B"	428	Win Elrington Cup.
3rd	"H"	423	
4th	"G"	422	
6th	"E"	395	
12th	"C"	382	
14th	"A"	379	
16th	"D"	377	

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

(Held on Mokattam Range, Cairo, 4 April.)

Prize Winners.

Competition I.—Class "A."

Conditions, 300. 2nd Class Target. Five rounds slow, followed by ten rounds rapid, lying unloaded with bolt open and cut-off out. Time, forty-five seconds.

Marksmen and 1st Class shots:—

Order of merit	Company	Score: Slow	Score: Rapid	Total	Prize P.T.
(1) Sergeant Eggerdon ...	"F"	13	39	52	300
(2) Colour-Sergeant Miller	"D"	17	34	51	200
(3) Sergeant Palmer ...	"B"	16	35	51	100
(4) Rifleman Faulkner ...	"D"	16	34	50	75
(5) Colour-Sergeant Harrison	"E"	16	33	49	50
(6) Rifleman Andrews ...	"F"	18	30	48	50

And forty-five other prizes, varying from 25 to 5 P.T.

Competition I.—Class "B."

Order of merit	Company	Slow	Rapid	Total	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Hilton ...	"H"	15	33	48	300
(2) Rifleman Flower ...	"B"	16	30	46	200
(3) Rifleman Owen ...	"B"	18	27	45	100
(4) Rifleman Beckett ...	"D"	17	28	45	75
(5) Rifleman Sutton ...	"F"	13	32	45	50
(6) Rifleman Garret ...	"F"	12	33	45	50

And forty-four other prizes.

Competition II.—Class "A."

Conditions: Five rounds slow, 400 yards; target 6 ft., with second class figure marked on it.

Order of merit	Company	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Brunton ...	"B"	20	200*
(2) Rifleman Whiting ..	"H"	18	100
(3) Rifleman Faulkner ...	"D"	18	75
(4) Sergeant Palmer ...	"B"	18	50
(5) Colour-Sergeant Pelling	"B"	18	50

And forty-five other prizes.

Competition II.—Class "B."

Order of merit	Company	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Archer ...	"F"	18	200
(2) Rifleman Tricker ...	"F"	18	100
(3) Rifleman Hookey ...	"C"	18	75
(4) Rifleman Hatch ...	"C"	18	50
(5) Rifleman Collinson ...	"C"	18	50

And forty-five other prizes.

Competition III.—Open to all comers.

Conditions: 500 yards, target first class invisible bull, 10 in.; inner, 25 in.; magpie, 48 in.

Order of merit	Corps	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Ettridge ...	Rifle Brigade	22	1,000
(2) Sergeant Chick ...	Scots' Guards... ...	22	700
(3) Rifleman Sansom ...	Rifle Brigade	21	375
(4) Sergeant McCarthy...	1st Welsh Regiment ...	21	375
(5) Corporal Langstead...	Rifle Brigade	21	100
(6) Corporal Garner ...	Rifle Bragade	21	75
(7) Sergeant-Major Saunders	Rifle Brigade	21	75
(8) Colour-Sergeant Pelling	Rifle Brigade	21	50
(9) Staff Sergeant-Major Roberts	21st Lancers	21	50
(10) Rifleman Faulkner ...	Rifle Brigade	21	50
(11) Sergeant Willars ...	1st Yorkshire Regiment	21	40
(12) Rifleman Brown ...	Rifle Brigade	21	40
(13) Colour-Sergeant Miller	Rifle Brigade	21	40
(14) Acting-Corporal Cobbold	Rifle Brigade	21	40
(15) Bandsman Orchard...	Rifle Brigade	21	40
(16) Rifleman Westmore...	Rifle Brigade	21	30
(17) Sergeant Green ...	1st Yorkshire Regiment	21	30
(18) Corporal Huxford ...	Rifle Brigade	20	30
(19) Sergeant Cullen ...	Rifle Brigade	20	30

* Cup for highest score, given by Robert Hughes and Co.

Order of merit	Corps	Score	Prize P.T.
(20) Colour-Sergeant Kitcher	1st Scots' Guards ...	20	30
(21) Sergeant Cocksworth	Rifle Brigade	20	30
(22) Rifleman Palmer ...	Rifle Brigade	20	30
(23) Quartermaster - Sergeant Kingsgrove	Army Pay Corps ...	20	30
(24) Sergeant Pike ...	Scots' Guards... ...	20	30
(25) Lance-Corporal Smith	1st Welsh Regiment...	20	30

Competition IV, 600 yards (conditions as in Competition III).—Class "A."

Order of merit	Company	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Sergeant Green ...	"C"	19	200
(2) Corporal McKenzie ...	"C"	19	100
(3) Rifleman Watmore ...	"B"	19	75
(4) Rifleman Haskayne ...	"F"	18	50
(5) Acting-Corporal Apsey	"D"	18	50

And forty-six other prizes.

Competition IV.—Class "B."

Order of merit	Company	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Beckett ...	"D"	20	200
(2) Rifleman Jones ...	"H"	19	100
(3) Rifleman Dunham ...	"F"	19	75
(4) Sergeant Widdis ...	"H"	19	50
(5) Corporal Langstead ...	"D"	18	50

And forty-five other prizes.

Grand Aggregate.—Class "A."

Order of merit	Score	Prize P.T.
(1) Rifleman Faulkner	80	200
(2) Acting-Corporal Apsey ...	79	150
(3) Acting-Corporal Nance ...	79	100
(4) Colour-Sergeant Harrison ...	79	75
(5) Bandsman Brunton	79	50
(6) Sergeant Eggerdon	77	50
(7) Sergeant Palmer	77	50
(8) Rifleman Oliver	76	25
(9) Rifleman Westmore	75	25
(10) Rifleman Davey	74	25
(11) Rifleman King	74	25
(12) Rifleman Sanders	74	25

Messrs. Walker and Meimarchi's Cup: Rifleman Faulkner, 1st; Symonds Cup: Acting-Corporal Apsey, 2nd.

Aggregate.—Class "B."

Order of merit		Score	Prize.
(1)	Rifleman Beckett	81	200
(2)	Rifleman Hilton	74	150
(3)	Rifleman Peat	71	100
(4)	Rifleman Hubbard	70	75
(5)	Rifleman Grace	70	50
(6)	Sergeant Widdis	69	50
(7)	Rifleman Akers	69	50
(8)	Rifleman Lilliman	69	25
(9)	Corporal Heath	69	25
(10)	Rifleman Tricker	68	25
(11)	Rifleman Wells	68	25
(12)	Rifleman Godman	67	25

Machine Gun Section.

In January the Cairo Rifle Meeting took place. The "Sirdar's" Prize (Machine Gun competition) was won by the second team.

In February the Section went to Wardan to take part in the Combined Training and Manœuvres. This was a very useful and interesting training and should have terminated with a combined attack with ball ammunition by all arms, on a specially prepared position at Khatta, but a heavy sand storm raging at the time prevented this and the troops returned to barracks.

The scheme was carried out about a month later, and we had as interested spectators the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The two guns were man-handled all day, one of the Prince's Aide-de-Camps evincing considerable interest in our methods of carrying them.

During the early part of May the Section was brigaded with the 1st Scots Guards and the 1st Welsh Regiment at Abbassia, where we fired the new Machine Gun Course.

The whole of our detachment were classified as first-class gunners. A highly satisfactory result.

At the conclusion of the training a competition was arranged between the various teams, our two teams being first and third respectively.

The whole of the summer was occupied in training another section and there are now two fully trained sections in the Battalion.

Appended are the remarks made by the General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt, on the last Battalion Annual Musketry Return.

"Satisfactory. Much interest is taken in the battalion in Musketry by all ranks. The Machine Gun detachment is particularly efficient."

DEPÔT.

Annual Course.

1911. Winchester.

Battalion figure of Merit ... ... 117·9

Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired :—

Classification.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
25	51	29	1

Total number exercised 106

	Figure of Merit.
"No. 1" (Captain W. W. Seymour's) Company ...	117
"No. 2" (Captain W. W. Seymour's) Company ...	111·7
"No. 3" (Captain M. H. Helyar's) Company ...	125·3
"No. 4" (Captain M. H. Helyar's) Company ...	117·9

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by C.O.)

"No. 3" (Captain M. H. Helyar's) Company.

Best Score in Depôt.

Acting-Corporal W. Brooker 155

Best Shots of Companies.

(Points obtained in Part II.)

"No. 1," Acting-Corporal W. Brooker	155
"No. 2," Corporal H. Hopwood	152
"No. 3," Rifleman C. Ashforth	152
"No. 4," Sergeant F. Sherwood	151

Rifle Depôt Shooting Club.

Six monthly competitions were held during the year which took the place of the annual meeting held in the previous years. At the final meeting in September the various cups were competed for, the results being :—

Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.

Rifle Brigade *versus* King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Won by King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.

Inter-Company Falling Plate Competition.
Won by No. 1 Company King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Depôt Championship.

Cup presented by Officers.

This was decided by the figure of merit obtained in the monthly shoots, and was won by Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry H. Whitley, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Sergeant T. Parkman, Rifle Brigade, was second.

London Rifle Brigade Cup.

Won by Sergeant C. Holmes, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Buchanan-Riddell Cup.

Won by Sergeant T. Parkman, Rifle Brigade.

RESULT OF ELRINGTON CUP, 1911.

Company Match (abroad) 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Order of merit	Company	Score	Points	
2nd	"B"	428	59	1st
3rd	"H"	423	58	
4th	"G"	422	57	
6th	"E"	395	55	
12th	"C"	384	49	
14th	"A"	379	47	
16th	"D"	377	45	
			370	

Company Match (home) 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Order of merit	Company	Score	Points	
13th	"A"	371	48	2nd
14th	"D"	371	47	
19th	"H"	359	42	
24th	"B"	352	37	
25th	"F"	352	36	
48th	"C"	324	13	
			223	

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. W. Campbell.

Henry Walter Campbell was the third son of the 1st Earl Cawdor and was born in March 1835. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 13 May 1853 and promoted Lieutenant 21 July of the following year. He served in the Crimean Campaign and was at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman. Promoted to Captain on 19 June 1855, he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards on 28 December and served as A.D.C. to General Sir William Codrington. He was given the Crimean medal with clasps for the Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, the Legion of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal. He was promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 August 1866 and retired from the Army on 17 February 1869. He married Fannie Georgina, daughter of Colonel George Campbell.

For many years he was Deputy Chairman and afterwards Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway and a Director of the Somerset and Dorset Railway. He died at his house in Charles Street, W., on 16 December 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Bramston.

Thomas Harvey Bramston was the eldest son of T. W. Bramston, Esq., of Skreens, Essex, for many years M.P. for South Essex.

He was educated at Winchester and was gazetted to the Regiment on 16 February 1849. He became Lieutenant on 6 June 1854 and Captain on 29 December 1854. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, receiving the medal, and subsequently in the Crimea, receiving the medal with clasps for the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, the Medjidie and Turkish medal.

He was transferred to the Grenadier Guards on 20 July 1855 and promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 June 1862. He retired on 17 February 1869.

He married in 1860 and succeeded to the family estates in 1871, but these were sold some fifteen years later. He died at 20 Old Bridlington Street on 8 March 1911 in his eightieth year.

Captain A. A. G. Bond.

Algernon Arthur Garneys Bond was born 21 January 1879 and was the eldest son of William Bond, Esq., of Tyneham, Wareham.

He was educated at Eton and at Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment on 9 August 1899. He joined the 2nd Battalion at Crete and proceeded with it to Durban upon the outbreak of the South African War and was with it when it was shut up in Ladysmith.

He took part in the famous attack on Surprise Hill on the night of 10 December and was very severely wounded. After the Relief of Ladysmith he was sent to Wynberg Hospital and eventually landed in England in May. The severity of his wounds may be judged by the fact that he had to undergo four operations between May 1900 and January 1901 and for eight

CAPTAIN A. A. G. BOND, 2nd BATTALION.

Born 21 June, 1879, Died 15 June, 1911.

BATTALION

months out of the thirteen, after he was wounded, was in bed.

In April 1901, he was sufficiently recovered to join the 4th Battalion in Dublin. Upon this Battalion being sent out to the War, he was made Adjutant of the 15th Provisional Battalion in Dublin until its disbandment. In 1903, he went out again to South Africa as A.D.C. to Major-General Kenyon-Slaney at Middelburg, Transvaal, until May 1904.

He was promoted Captain on 15 December 1904 and was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, which post he held till December 1907.

He was then posted to the 2nd Battalion at Shajahanpur and later on proceeded with it to Calcutta, where he contracted malaria whilst on a shooting expedition and died on 13 June.

The following is from the Calcutta newspaper :—

From the "Englishman," 14 *June,* 1911.

We regret to announce the death of Captain A. A. G. Bond, of the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, which took place unexpectedly at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, on Tuesday afternoon. Captain Bond's death and the circumstances that led up to it have created a profound impression in military circles, and the news will be received with the deepest regret both by military men and civilians.

Captain Bond was a great sportsman, and a few months ago he made a trip to Burma in company with Major Harman and Mr. Pigot of the same regiment. The party, however, did very little shooting during six weeks' stay in Burma, and on their return Captain Bond and Mr. Pigot accompanied by bearers set out on a tiger shooting expedition in the Teesta Valley. They returned apparently perfectly well and happy at the end of last month. Up to Thursday last Captain Bond was as fit as usual, and even on Friday morning he took part in a route march with his Regiment. On returning to Fort William he complained of not feeling very well. Nothing

very much was thought of it, but he prudently took to his bed. On Saturday night, however, he took a turn for the worse and he was taken to the Station Hospital. On Sunday and Monday the patient's condition grew worse, but it was not until Tuesday morning that he was known to be dangerously ill. He was suffering from pernicious (or cerebral) malaria, and it is supposed that he contracted it during his shooting trip to the Teesta Valley. It was recognized that the disease was both unusual and dangerous. Several leading medical men attended him and in fact all that medical skill and science could do to save him was done. But it was of no use and on Tuesday afternoon he passed away.

Captain Bond's death has cast a gloom over the Garrison in which he was such a popular officer. He was only 31 years of age and he had already proved a soldier of sound qualities. Receiving his commission in the Rifle Brigade in August, 1899, Captain Bond went out to South Africa shortly afterwards. He was with his Regiment in the defence of Ladysmith and he was one of the gallant force that made the successful sortie of 10 December under Colonel Metcalfe in order to destroy a troublesome Boer howitzer on Surprise Hill. In that gallant enterprise Captain Bond was dangerously wounded, and it is believed that the attack of malaria contracted in the Teesta Valley proved fatal largely because he had never properly recovered from the effects of his wound. Only six months ago, in fact, he had to undergo an operation for the wound sustained twelve years before. The deceased officer came out to India about two and a half years ago and he was immensely popular in all circles in Calcutta. Of fine physique, he was a keen sportsman and a genial companion, and he will be sorely missed in social and sporting circles in Calcutta no less than in his Regiment.

The Editor knew Captain Bond when he was a Cadet at Sandhurst in 1898-99, where he won the Riding Prize and "tied" for the "Sword of Honour." He next met him when laid up in London during the year 1900 and, as a fellow-sufferer from the War, saw a good deal of him. Nothing could be more

cheery and plucky than the way he endured his repeated operations. He never grumbled or complained, his one aim and object in life was to recover so as to be able to rejoin the Regiment to which he was so absolutely devoted.

Lieutenant-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.

Seymour John Blane was born 1 February 1833 and was the eldest son of the second Baronet, Sir Hugh Blane, who served at Waterloo in the 3rd (Scots Fusilier) Guards. He was gazetted to the Scots Fusilier Guards on 28 June 1850 and became Lieutenant and Captain on 9 October 1854. He served with them in the Crimean Campaign and was wounded at the Battle of Inkerman. He was given the medal with clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol, the Sardinian and Turkish medals and the 5th class of the Medjidie.

On 19 September 1856 he exchanged into the 52nd Light Infantry. He was Brigade-Major to Sir Neville Chamberlain and later on to Brigadier-General John Nicholson during the operations in the Punjab and at the siege and assault of Delhi. For his services, he was thrice mentioned in despatches and received the brevets of Major 19 January 1858 and Lieutenant-Colonel 17 September 1861 and the medal and clasp.

He exchanged again on 13 March 1866 into the Rifle Brigade and on 20 May 1868 took a half-pay Majority.

The following year, on 19 March he was promoted to a Brevet-Colonelcy. Sir Seymour Blane did a great deal of Staff service subsequent to the Mutiny. He was Brigade-Major in Calcutta in 1859, and later on was appointed Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp to

Lord Canning, a post which was continued by three succeeding Governors-General.

On 27 April 1879 he was promoted Major-General, and two years later, on 1 July 1881 he retired from the Service with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was a well-known and regular attendant at the Regimental Dinners of the three Corps he had served in and his fine commanding appearance and soldier-like figure will be much missed from our annual gatherings.

He was seriously ill during the winter of 1910-11 with gout in the throat and went to the Riviera whence he returned in the Spring, much reduced in strength. He died at 37 Lowndes Square on 25 June, aged 78.

The Earl of Cranbrook.

John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, Second Earl of Cranbrook, Viscount Cranbrook and Baron Medway, was the eldest son of the 1st Earl Cranbrook and was born in 1839. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford and was gazetted to the Regiment on 30 December 1858; he became Lieutenant 17 March 1863 and retired from the Army on 26 July 1864. He bore the name of Hardy until 1878, when his father was created a Viscount and assumed the additional name of Gathorne, and in 1892 when his father was raised to an Earldom, he became Lord Medway. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1906.

Lord Cranbrook married in 1867, Cecily Marguerite Wilhelmina, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ridgeway, of Branfold and had four sons and three daughters.

After he left the Army he served in the Kent Volunteers for over twenty years, becoming Honorary Colonel of a Battalion. He was a Magistrate, Deputy

Lieutenant and County Alderman of Kent, Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions and also Chairman of the Kent Territorial Force Association.

He was Member of Parliament for Rye 1868 to 1880 and for the County of Kent 1884 to 1892.

He died at a nursing home in London after an operation on 13 July.

Colonel H. C. G. Dugdale.

Henry Charles Geast Dugdale was born on 7 April 1837, he was educated at Eton and was gazetted to the Regiment on 5 June 1855; he became Lieutenant on 1 September 1857, and accompanied the 2nd Battalion to India that year. He served with it throughout the Mutiny and was in the actions of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in numerous affairs in the Oudh Campaign, receiving the medal with clasp for Lucknow. He was promoted Captain 10 November 1865 and took part in the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-74, being present at Amoaful, Ordahsu and the capture of Coomassie, receiving the medal and clasp for Coomassie. On 1 May 1878 he was given a Brevet Majority and two years later, on 7 August 1880 obtained his substantive step. On 12 April 1884 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and was posted to command the 3rd Battalion.

On 12 April 1888, he was given a Brevet Colonelcy and on 12 April 1890, after six years' command, he was placed on half-pay.

Colonel Dugdale was longer on the full-pay list of the Regiment, namely, for close upon thirty-five years (5 June 1855 to 12 April 1890) than any officer has been since the first formation of the Regiment, and,

under existing conditions, no one can ever be so long again. Further, after leaving the Regiment, he commanded the Rifle Depôt for over two years, making a total service when wearing the green jacket of over thirty-seven years!

He married in 1878 Edith, second daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Grey Abbey, Co. Down. Subsequent to his retirement, Colonel Dugdale lived at Winchester and was most assiduous in working for the welfare of the various charitable institutions there. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital for some years and helped in all Church and Temperance work as well as in the Rifleman's Aid Society.

He was granted a Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service only a few months before his death.

He had been seriously ill since February and died early on the morning of 8 September, from heart disease.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. E. Edwardes.

Cuthbert Ellison Edwardes was born 16 January 1838 and was the second son of the third Lord Kensington. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 15 February, 1856, and went out to India with the 3rd Battalion the following year and served with it throughout the Mutiny and was present at the actions of Cawnpore and the siege and capture of Lucknow, receiving the medal and clasp. He was promoted Lieutenant 31 May 1859, and in 1861 passed into the Staff College, taking second place on the List, a fine performance which he surpassed on leaving it in December

1863 by passing out first. He became a Captain on 31 July 1869, and was subsequently employed on the Staff as a D.A.Q.M.G. at Aldershot under Sir Hope Grant.

On 1 May 1878, he was promoted to a half-pay Majority and retired from the Service on 29 October 1879. He was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1881. He was for some years Deputy-Chief Constable for Cheshire. Later on, he joined Messrs. Holt's bank and devoted himself to the business for a considerable time, in fact to within three years of his death. He married in 1882 Lady Blanche Henrietta Maria Butler, daughter of the second Marquis of Ormonde, and leaves five sons.

He died on the evening of 10 September, at his home, Holmedown, Monkokehampton, near Okehampton, from collapse following upon an operation for appendicitis.

In the Chronicle for 1908, at p. 26, we gave a picture of twelve officers of the Regiment who had served in the Mutiny, and who attended King Edward VII's Levée in 1907, fifty years afterwards. Side by side, on the right of the group, are Colonels Dugdale and Edwardes. These old comrades of Mutiny days were not long separated.

Captain R. E. S. Harington-Stuart.

Robert Edward Stuart Harington-Stuart of Torrance, East Kilbride, was born on 9 November 1834 in Edinburgh and was the eldest son of Robert Harington, Esq., of Cumberland.

He was educated at Harrow and at Brasenose

College, Oxford. After leaving Oxford he obtained a clerkship at the War Office, but the life proved uncongenial and he determined to become a soldier and was gazetted to the Regiment on 4 January 1855 and became Lieutenant on 11 May of the same year.

He served with the Regiment in the Crimea and was present at the final attack and fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal and clasp and Turkish medal. On 3 June 1859 he was promoted Captain and on 13 March 1866 he exchanged into the 52nd Light Infantry, and six months later on 2 October 1866, he again exchanged into the 32nd Light Infantry. He retired from the service on 18 December 1866, only two months later. Apparently he never joined either the 52nd or 32nd. After leaving the Army he joined the Yeomanry Cavalry from 1867 to 1871 and subsequently served in the Volunteers for thirteen years (1871 to 1895) and was an Honorary Colonel of his County Territorial Battalion. Upon the call for Volunteers for South Africa, Captain Harington-Stuart, although at the time in his sixty-sixth year, most gallantly came forward and was appointed an extra A.D.C. to his cousin Lord Dundonald. He served in the Natal Campaign and was given the South African Medal with clasps for the fighting on the Tugela and the Relief of Ladysmith. The occasions upon which a Crimean Veteran thus fought in South Africa must indeed be rare.

Captain Harington-Stuart was twice married, first in 1863, to Alice, daughter of Hon. Robert Arthur Arundel, who died in 1898. In 1902, he married Alice Sydney, daughter of H. R. Madocks, Esq., of Glanywen. He died in London at his sister's (Mrs. Davidson's) house in Cadogan Place, S.W., on 27 December, aged 77.

He inherited Torrance Castle from his aunt, Miss Stuart, whose name he assumed in 1879. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, and could trace his descent for five centuries. Both Sir William Stuart and his brother Sir John Stuart Darnley, an ancestor of the Lord Darnley who became the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, were slain at the Siege of Orleans.

Captain Harington-Stuart left no issue and the line of the Stuarts of Torrance is now represented by Mrs. Davidson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1912 may be posted on or before 1 November.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to 1 November, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on 31 December.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

When sending photographs to the Editor for reproduction, the following information should in all cases be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one :—

(*a*) Number of Battalion.
(*b*) Title of subject (name, place, and date).
(*c*) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **MALTA**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editors and the publishers.

3. Contributions from Battalions dealing with "SPORTS AND PASTIMES," also "RECORDS" and "MUSKETRY," to be sent *direct* to

COLONEL GEORGE COCKBURN, D.S.O.,
Clifton House,
Winchester.

4. Corrections and Additions to the ROLLS of PAST AND PRESENT Officers of the Regiment, to the roll of MEMBERS OF THE CLUB, and any information for OBITUARY notices, to be sent *direct* to

CAPTAIN R. P. H. BERNARD,
Bury Green,
Cheshunt,
Herts.

5. All other contributions to be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Between 1 May and 31 October, the Editor's address is Hartford Bridge, Winchfield, and from 1 November to 30 April, Gibraltar, whence letters are forwarded to him at Algeciras.

Every member of the Rifle Brigade Club receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

The price of CHRONICLES to non-members of the Club is 12s. 6d. Copies can be purchased from the Publishers.

Back numbers of the CHRONICLE can be obtained on application to the Editor.